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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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REWARD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who, looking backward from his manhood's prime,
Sees not the spectre of misspent time?
And through the shade
Of funeral cypress planted thick behind,
Hears no reproachful whisper on the wind
From his loved dead?

Who bears no trace of passion's evil force?
Who shuns thy sting, O terrible Remorse?
Who does not ask
On the thronged pages of Memory's book,
At times, a sad and half reluctant look,
Regretful of the Past?

Alas! the evil which we fain would shun
We do, and leave the wished-for good undone;
Our strength to-day
Is but to-morrow's weakness, prone to fall;
Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all
Are we alway.

Yet, who thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been
Permitted, weak and sinful as he was,
To cheer and aid, in some small measure, Freedom's holy cause,
His fellow men?

If he had hidden the outcast, or let in
A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin—
If he hath lent
Strength to the weak, and, in an hour of need,
Over the sufferings, weariness of his creed,
Or home, hath bent,

He has not lived in vain, and while he gives
The praise to Him in whom he moves and lives,
With thankful heart;
He gazes backward, and with hope before,
Knowing that from his works he nevermore
Can henceforth part.

"THE IRISH WIFE."

The recent touching and enviable death of the wife of the late Thomas d'Arcy M'Gee, who is said to have died without a pang, while upon her knees in the act of devotion, gives a new and pathetic interest to those fine tributary lines from her husband's pen, and justifies their restoration to current print after an interval in which they have been more frequently quoted than read:

I would not give my Irish wife
For all the dames of the Saxon land,
I would not give my Irish wife
For the Queen of France's hand;
For she to me is dearer
Than castles strong, or lands, or life,
An outlaw—so I'm near her,
To love till death my Irish wife.

Oh, what would be this home of mine,
A ruined, hermit-haunted place,
But for the light that nightly shines
Upon its walls from Kathleen's face?
What comfort in a mine of gold,
What pleasure in a royal life
If the heart within lay dead and cold,
If I could not wed my Irish wife?

I know the laws forbade the banns,
I know my King abhorred her race;
Who never bent before his clans
Must bow before her ladies' grace:
Take all my forfeited domain,
I cannot wage with kinsmen strife;
Take nightly gear and noble name,
And I will keep my Irish wife.

My Irish wife has clear, blue eyes,
My heaven by day, my stars by night,
And, twin-like, truth and fondness lie
Within her swelling bosom white.
My Irish wife has golden hair,
Apollo's harp had once such string,
Apollo's self might pause to hear
Her bird-like carol when she sings.

I would not give my Irish wife
For all the dames of the Saxon land,
I would not give my Irish wife
For the Queen of France's hand;
For she to me is dearer
Than castles strong, or lands, or life:
In death I would lie near her,
And rise beside my Irish wife.

A Talmudic Legend.

A prince once said to Rabbi Gamaliel: "Your God is a thief; he surprised Adam in his sleep, he stole a rib from him."

The Rabbi's daughter overheard the speech and whispered a word or two in her father's ear, asking his permission to answer this singular opinion herself. He gave his consent.

The girl stepped forward, and feigning terror and dismay, threw her arms aloft in supplication and cried out, "my liege, my liege! Justice! Revenge!

"What has happened?" asked a prince.

"A wicked theft has taken place," she replied. "A robber has crept secretly into our house, carried away a silver goblet, and left a gold one in its stead."

"What an upright thief!" exclaimed the prince. "Would that such robberies were of more frequent occurrence."

"Behold, then, sire, the kind of thief that our Creator was; He stole a rib from Adam, and gave a beautiful wife instead."

Carnival Medal.

The following is a description of the carnival medal which has been struck in honor of the late fete in Washington:

The medal is of neat and novel design, bearing upon the obverse side the inscription "Metropolitan Carnival, February 20th and 21st, 1871," with the bust of George Washington as the *bas relief*. The reverse bears a raised picture of the Capitol of the United States, with the following inscription surrounding it; "By act of Congress, July 16, 1780 The seat of government of the United States to be permanently fixed at the city of Washington. Population of city in 1810, was 8,-398; Population in 1871, 109,412. Corner-stone laid by Gen. Washington, September 18; 1793; Coroner-stone extension laid by President Fillmore July 4, 1851. Length 751 feet 4 inches. Height of dome above tide 377 feet. Cost about $12,000,000."

THE BRIDE'S TRIAL.

It is strange what different estimates people will put on a man's character according to the eye with which they may view him. In the opinion of some, Mr. Benjamin Benedict—not our hero exactly, but the next thing to it, his uncle—was a gentleman, a scholar, and a philanthropist; while others, quite as well qualified to reason and decide, wondered that such a monster was allowed to walk the earth unchallenged. For old Ben Benedict was just the sort of man to provoke and please in alternation—a human March day, with streaks of sunshine and chilling gusts sandwiched through his nature. People who knew him liked him passing well, but it sometimes took a life-time to know him as he really was.

"You will be sure to like my uncle, darling," said Hugh Benedict to his young wife.

"He is eccentric, but he is sterling."

Rachel did not answer, but her blue eyes were wistful and full of perplexity. Uncle Ben, whom she had never seen, but of whom she had heard much, was to her an inscrutable riddle, whom she feared more than she was willing to acknowledge. For Hugh's future depended to a certain extent upon Uncle Ben Benedict, and with Hugh's future her own was bound inseparably.

She was a fair, fresh looking girl, with velvety cheeks, bronze bright hair, and features as correct and delicately cut as a cameo. Hugh was quite certain that Uncle Ben could not see her without loving her; but then these young husbands are not apt to be impartial judges.

She was sitting in the firelight, at their lodgings, when the old gentleman first beheld her; and the only warning she had of his presence she saw reflected in Hugh's eyes.

"My dear, how do you do?" said the old gentleman, kissing Rachel on both cheeks.

And she thought he was not so terrible, after all!

He turned to Hugh when he had thus unceremoniously made himself acquainted with his new niece-in-law.

"Well, young man, are you ready to leave these lodgings and go to your new home?" he asked; for be it known that the old gentleman had given Hugh and Rachel a wedding present of a new house, wherein they were to live.

"Quite, sir," Hugh answered, cheerily. "Shall it be to-morrow?"

"Yes."

"All right."

And Mr. Benedict sat down to spend the evening and enjoy himself.

"Well, sir?" said Hugh, when his uncle was taking leave, and paused on the front door steps to light a cigar.

"Well, sir?" said Uncle Benedict, calmly.

"How do you like her?" asked Hugh.

"How can I tell?" demanded the old gentleman, irritably. "She's pretty to look at; so is a china doll, or a white kitten! It isn't always the prettiest calicoes that wash the best. Good evening!"

And Hugh Benedict, albeit he was very fond of his uncle, did not know whether to be vexed or not.

Early the next morning, however Uncle Ben made his appearance before the young couple, breathless and eager.

"Trunks packed, eh?"

"All but the last one, uncle;"—and Rachel lifted her pretty head out of the tray, as you may have seen a red clover blossom rise up from a child's footstep.

"I'm going to take you down to Bloomdale myself my dear," said Uncle Ben. "Hugh, I want you to go off to Canterbury with these letters. They are of importance. I'd go myself if I were ten years younger; but sudden journeys don't agree with old bones like mine."

Hugh looked aghast at the proposal. Rachel turned pale.

"Cannot the business be postponed, sir?" said Hugh hesitatingly.

"No, it can't," replied Uncle Ben, curtly. "If you don't want to go, say so, I dare say I can find some one else to oblige me!"

"Of course I shall go," said Hugh. "But Rachel"—

"I suppose I'm old enough to take care of a little girl like that," said Uncle Ben, in an aggrieved tone. "You'll find us both in the new residence with the table laid for dinner, when you come back to-morrow."

So there was nothing for it but for Hugh to kiss his little bride half a score of times and commission Uncle Ben to take the best possible care of her till he should return.

"Foolish children," said Mr. Benedict, as he saw Rachel sobbing on Hugh's shoulder. But there was a cheery twinkle in his own keen gray eyes, nevertheless.

Poor little girl! the atmosphere had lost something of its sparkle, and the world looked less bright, as she journeyed in Uncle Ben's barouche toward her new home, with Uncle Ben's newspaper rattling at her side. As the autumn twilight began to fall, her thoughts became busy, as a woman's will, at times.

"Uncle Ben," she said, turning suddenly toward the old gentleman, "what sort of a house is it? Ours, I mean?"

"Well," said Uncle Ben, reflectively, "it's a cottage, I should say."

"A modern cottage?"

"Well, no; rather of the antique order than otherwise."

"Oh!" cried Rachel, "I am glad. I despise those new, still, formal places, that looks as if they were merely to be admired, not lived in and enjoyed. Uncle, what are you laughing at?"

"At your curiosity, my dear," replied the old gentleman.

"Then I won't ask another question," said Rachel, resolutely.

But she fully atoned for that deprivation by sketching on the tablets of her own fancy an endless variety of little Gothic structures, with bay windows, and trelises covered with climbing roses and honeysuckles; while Uncle Benedict watched her from behind the screen of his newspaper, with the queerest of expressions on his brown old face.

"I'm almost sorry I commenced the thing," he said to himself. "If I *should* be disappointed in her!" But pooh it's the only way to find out if she is worthy of my boy's love."

Presently the lumbering old chariot came to a stand-still; but, to Rachel's surprise, in front of no fairy cot, or low-eved edifice, surrounded by verandahs and flower parterres. A tumble-down, unpainted farm house stood a little back from the road, with its shutters hanging loosely by one hinge, and one or two scrubby lilac bushes forlornly tossing their foliage in the wind!

"How dreary it looks?" thought Rachel, with a little shudder, as she wondered whether the coachman had really meant to stop there. But Uncle Ben at once seized his carpet-bag and umbrella.

"Come my dear," he said to Rachel.

"Is this the place?" she asked

"This is the place," Uncle Ben answered, with a sudden paroxysm of coughing. "Gate's a little out of order," as that useful mode of ingress became suddenly detached from its sole remaining hinge, and fell with a crash to the ground; "but that's soon set right with a screw-driver and half a dozen screws."

Alas! poor Rachel! What were her sensations as she looked blankly around the neglected, dismal spot which was the sole realization of her fairy dreams? This was the home Uncle Benedict had given them! And for an instant our poor heroine felt as if she could repel the unwelcome gift, and tell Uncle Benjamin plainly that she could not spend her days in a hovel like this.

But then came sober second thoughts. Uncle Benedict had meant kindly; they were poor, and could not afford to dispense with even the meanest of roofs over their heads. No, she must gratefully accept the present in the spirit in which it was given, and check in the bud all her rebellious and unamiable repinings.

"I told you it was a cottage, you know," said Uncle Ben, keenly scrutinizing her face, as they stood on the doorstep waiting for the door to be opened.

"Yes, I know," said Rachel, glancing round with brightening eyes. "That is a very choice climbing rose over the window if it was only properly trained."

"It's rather lonesome," said Uncle Ben.

"I like the country," Rachel answered, hopefully.

As she spoke, a slipshod old woman appeared to let them in, and led the way to the best room, a green curtained apartment, with a shabby carpet on the floor, and a fire in the grate that emitted far more smoke than caloric.

"Smoky chimneys, eh?" said Uncle Ben.

"The draught seems to be poor," said Rachel, "but I dare say it can be altered."

"I hadn't any idea the ceilings were so low," rumbled the old gentleman.

"It's partly the effect of the large pattern of the wall paper," said Rachel, with a glance at the red and green monstrosities. "A new striped pattern will improve it."

"A man[illegible]er little cupboards by the sides of the [illegible]ill be nice for our best china," said Rachel to the old gentleman, "I believe you are de[illegible] you shall like this place?"

"My dear," said [illegible]termined to be pleased. Do you really think [illegible] where Hugh is!"

"I shall like any place [illegible]ue with the old gentleman, planning impr[illegible]vements, suggesting and contriving, until [illegible]an Arcadia out of the tumble-down old farm[illegible]w when she shed a few tears on her pillo[illegible] of the she went to rest, under the eaves[illegible] have been built for Tom Thumb, Uncle [illegible]n never suspected it.

There was the chariot at the door when Rachel rose from her breakfast of bread and butter and coffee the next morning.

"Come, my lass," said the old gentleman, "I want to show you a place farther up the road, which has been taken by a friend of mine."

The drive and the delicious September air were like an invigorating tonic to our wearied little bride; and a picture after the style of Watteau awaited them, in the exquisite villa, with its rose-clad by windows, and picturesquely slooping roof. Rustic iron chairs stood under the bowing branches of the elms on the lawn, and a marble Cupid, holding up a carved conch-shell, scattered bright rain into a flower-bordered basin directly in front of the gates.

"Oh, how beautiful!" cried Rachel. "I never saw such superb scarlet geraniums in my life; and what a lovely marble-paved hall!"

"You like the appearance?"

"Oh, yes; 'tis beautiful."

"Come in, my dear, and see how you like the interior," said the old gentleman, serenely.

It was perfect from the drawing rooms, with their superb Brussels carpet and exquisite silk hangings, to the chambers, all in white and pink, like the inside of a rose's heart, and the fairy conservatory, all stocked with camelias, heliotrope, and rare fuschias, at the south end of the house.

"It is like fairyland!" cried Rachel, enthusiastically. "Do tell me Uncle Ben, who is to live here!"

Uncle Ben turned round and faced her.

"You, my dear."

"And Hugh, of course?"

"To be sure."

"But uncle," gasped little Rachel, quite overwhelmed by this unexpected good luck "the other house——"

"That's only a little joke of mine! This is the real home, and I give it to you with all the more pleasure that you were disposed to make the best of the bad bargain you thought you were in for. My dear, the contented mind you possess is worth a thousand houses."

And Rachel felt something warm and wet upon her cheek, like a tear, as the old gentleman stooped to kiss her.

When Hugh came home, to find his little wife upon the verandah, all welcoming smiles to greet him, he exclaimed, "Why, Uncle Ben, this a perfect casket!"

"But none too good for the little jewel who inhabits it," Uncle Ben answered.

And Hugh read in the tone that his young wife had won the capricious old gentleman's heart.

—The wife of a Methodist preacher in Richmond, Ind.; a few days ago battered the head of an old German furniture dealer with a piece of lumber, and smashed his windows, because he insulted her. She was arrested for this, and on examination before the Mayor it transpired that the sensative female, being ignorant of the German language, had misunderstood a word of friendly salution for an insult; whereupon she had resorted to the measures already described to vindicate her claims to respectability.

THE SHOEMAKER'S DAUGHTER.

Yesterday night as I sat with an old friend of mine,
In his library cozily over our wine,
Looking out on the guests in the parlors, I said,
Of a lady whose shoe showed some ripping of thread.
"Frank, she looks like a shoemaker's daughter,"

"Yes" said Frank—"yes; her shoe has a rip at the side—
The mishap of the moment—the lady's a bride,
That reminds me of something; and here, as we sit,
If you'll listen with patience, I'll spin you a bit
Of a yarn of a shoemaker's daughter.

"When I was a boy, half a century since—
How one's name, as one numbers the years, seems to wince!—
A dear little girl went to school with me then:
As I sit in my arm chair I see her again:
Kitty Malitt, the shoemaker's daughter.

"Whence the wonderful ease in her manner she had?
Not from termagant mother nor hard-working dad.
Yet, no doubt, that besides a most beautiful face,
The child had decorum, refinement and grace,
Not at all like a shoemaker's daughter.

"Her dress was of six-penny print; but 'twas clean:
Her shoes, like all shoemaker's children's, were mean;
Her bonnet a wreck; but, whatever she wore
The air of a damsel of breeding she bore—
Not that of a shoemaker's daughter.

"The girls of the school, when she entered the place,
Pinched each other, then uttered and stared in her face,
She heeded no insult, no notice she took;
But quietly settled her eye to her book—
She meant business, that shoemaker's daughter.

"Still jeered at by idler and dull-head and fool—
A pertness she in the crowd of the school;
There was wonder, indeed, when it soon came to pass
That 'Calico Kitty' was head of the class,
'What! Kitty?' 'That shoemaker's daughter!'

"Still wearing the same faded calico dress,
And calm as before in the pride of success;
Her manner the same—easy, soft, and refined—
'Twas she seemed an heiress, with each left behind
In the race was the shoemaker's daughter.

"Bit by bit all her school-mates she won to her side,
To rejoice in her triumph, be proud in her pride,
And I with the rest—I felt elderly then;
For I was sixteen, while the lass was but ten;
So I petted the shoemaker's daughter.

"Do you see that old lady, with calm, placid face,
Time touches her beauty, but leaves all her grace;
Do you notice the murmurs that hush when she stirs,
And the honor and homage so pointedly hers?
That's my wife, sir—the shoemaker's daughter."

Gen. Lee's Attempt to Destroy the Coal Works in Pennsylvania.

[From the Sunday Courier.]

One of the chief motives of Gen. Lee's campaign, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg, was to penetrate to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. That this design was penetrated and defeated is mainly due to Gov. Randolph of New Jersey. From sure sources of information in the South, Gov. Randolph, who was then President of the Morris and Essex Railroad, learned Lee's purpose, and hastened to frustrate it. Randolph's patriotism was quickened by the fact that pretty much his whole fortune was engaged in coal, and Lee's success would be his ruin.

Under these circumstances, and by prodigious efforts, Randolph succeeded in convincing Stanton of Lee's design. He also convinced Gov. Seymour, and thence resulted the hasty movement of the New York militia to Pennsylvania. When Lee crossed the Potomac on his last northward march, Uncle Sam had on hand only five days' full supply of coal. Could the coal mines be reached, and even temporarily ruined, every steamer and iron-clad would have been forced to withdraw from the Southern coast in less than a week, the blockade raised, and the South revictualized and supplied with material of war.

Ewell and Early were perfectly familiar with the part of Pennsylvania to be reached. To them, with a light column of about twenty-three thousand men, was committed the task of moving rapidly to [illegible] coal mines, by

DESTROYING THE WORKS,

[illegible]g the mines, and tearing up the [illegible]s. Lee was to interpose between [illegible] of this column and General Meade's [illegible]my, to manœuvre and avoid battle t[illegible]e object of the raid was accomplish[illegible]ed. Had it succeeded the rebellion would [illegible] been put upon its legs again, and [illegible] indefinitely prolonged. Governe[illegible]h "saved the Union," if ever man [illegible]r Randolph communicating the intelligence w[illegible]did, by co[illegible]e rapid movement of the New [illegible]which led to th[illegible] Before Ewell and Early, wi[illegible] York militia[illegible], could reach the Susquehan[illegible]th their columns[illegible]orce to pursue their real [illegible]ina in sufficient [illegible] design, and dash

FORWARD [illegible] TO THE COAL FIELDS.

[illegible] militia were in position, the New York [illegible]d with earthworks on and fairly cover[illegible]s of the Susquehanna. the southern bank [illegible] with his brigade, was Gen John Ewen, [illegible] Carlisle. Gen. Hall, pushed forward to [illegible]posed of the Twenty-with a division com[illegible]th, Eighth, and one second, Thirty-seven[illegible]k city and Brooklyn or two more New Yo[illegible]ifth from Buffalo, a regiments, the Sixty-[illegible] and one or two New Jersey regiment[illegible]nia Reserves, held regiments of Pennsylva[illegible]n front of Harrisburg, and the turnpike t[illegible] Carlisle. Brig. Gen. Charles Yates, with [illegible] his brigade and some batteries of artille[illegible]y, took post at the junction of the Sus[illegible]quehanna and Juniata.

Ewell felt the line pretty much for its whole length, had a sharp s[illegible]kirmish with Ewen, and found that he co[illegible]uld not cross the Susquehanna without ex[illegible]posing himself to be attacked in flank an[illegible]lon an extended line of march. Rumor, [illegible]too, had magnified the numbers of the N[illegible]w York militia, and whilst the whole for[illegible]e on the Susquehanna never exceeded

FOURTEEN THOUSAND MEN

posed of all arms. Ewell and Early sup[illegible] fifty themselves threatened by at least [illegible] a of thousand men. The combined militi[illegible]sey New York, Pennsylvania and New Jer[illegible]m- so hastily moved to the front, was co[illegible]it manded by General "Baldy" Smith, and was his able handling of a very crud[illegible]e force, but one which stood fire like vet[illegible] erans, which deceived the Confederate Generals. Completely misled and alarmed, Ewell and Early called in all their detatched parties, and retreated hastily upon Lee's main body beyond Gettysburg. The New York militia saved the coal mines, and by doing so were the real instrumentality which brought the war to an early conclusion.

Perhaps, if the present coal war goes on, it would not be unwise to move them again into Pennsylvania, and rectify matters between the miners and the coal and railroad companies and the consumers.

—A young miss in a recitation in geography, informed her astonished teacher that "the mammoth caravan, in Kentucky, is the greatest living curiosity, and has been exploded ten miles from its mouth."

RURAL ECONOMY.

Sowing Clover and Saving the Seed—How to keep your Horses—Hints of Things Generally.

CLOVER SEED.

Upon this subject Birdsdale, in his Clover Leaf, says: "It requires some skill in growing clover for seed, to understand how long to pasture and when to mow the first crop. Of course, the season has much to do with its filling, yet the crop can be materially helped if managed as it should be. The large kind, if saved for seed, can be pastured till the 15th of June, and very close, then give it a coat of plaster so as to give it a good start. The medium or common clover should be pastured till the 25th of June, or if mown, cut the same time, and be sure and get it off July 1st. You can then look for a good yield of seed, and if later, your crop will not pay for handling. Give it a coat of plaster, and you will find it very beneficial, and particularly on light soil, and if the season is dry. Be sure and keep your stock out of the clover saved for seed, as it will spoil the young plant. In cutting the seed, do not let it stand till dead ripe, as one one-third will rattle off and be wasted. Cut when the head is handsomely brown and the stalk not quite dead; there will then be scarcely any waste, and the seed just as plump. Many people, in gathering clover seed, waste at least one-fourth in allowing it to stand too long before cutting. Cut with a mower or reaper—a mower is preferable, attaching a drag apron, and throw off in bunches of medium size and in winrows. Turn it over when the dew is on, so as not to rattle off the bolls. When thoroughly dry, you can thresh immediately, or put it away where it will keep dry, as damp clover is very difficult to hull, and at the same time, it is impossible to get all the bolls from the straw.

CARE OF HORSES.

Whenever a horse is employed for the purpose of drawing any vehicle or load, it is of the utmost importance that he should be able to employ all his strength to advantage. Every one who considers at all must acknowledge that if a horse has to do his work in a cramped and confined condition, or when he is inconveniently placed as regards the load, he cannot exert his full power, which is so much loss to his master; or, if forced to perform a certain amount, then he is obliged to waste a great deal more of his strength than is required, to his own great pain and injury.

The act of pulling is performed by leaning forward with the weight of the body against the resistance of the opposing force and then, by strong movements of the limbs, keeping up and increasing the pressure, the weight of the body being of the utmost importance. Muscular movements exhaust the strength, whereas the body weight is easily employed without consuming the vital energies.

First and unfortunately, in too many cases, the collar is quite unfit for the animal. A horse collar is, we are sorry to say, frequently looked upon merely as a ring for the neck, to which the traces are to be affixed; whereas there is no part of the harness which is so important, and ought to fit so accurately.

Second. The horse is often prevented from throwing his weight into the collar by a check rein—a useless and painful encumbrance, introduced by vanity and retained by thoughtlessness amounting to cruelty. Ask horse keepers why they use it, and hardly any two will give you the same answer, although it is generally supposed by them to be a great safeguard in care of stumbling. The real object with which it was introduced, was to make every horse to which it was applied, however weak, or old, or poor, assume the lofty carriage of the thoroughbred horse. Fortunately, this vitiated taste is going out of fashion.

HINTS FOR THE MANY.

Be prudent in planting; one corn is often enough for an acher, and if you must leave anything out, why, drop your potatoes.

Keep your rakes in good order—Reformed rakes make good husbandmen.

Farmers are not expected to be men of letters, but it generally understood that you will make A while the sun shines.

Your field may be "harrowed with care," but you cannot be "harrowed by the recollection."

Even your grief may be of a moving character, for when there are no horses the farmer's (s)teers will move the plow.

You must remember which are the most noisy vegetables—the potato balls, and you can make a pumpkin holler.

Keep in mind the active ones, beans will run, you can see the cornstalk in the field, and one vine that you plant you may find hop when it comes.

Don't let your cattle stray; they often wander to the most mysterious places; we once saw a cowhide in a shoemaker's shop.

Best locks for your barn in winter—Bullocks.

Flower for the hayfield—The winrows.

The sentiment of cheese is astronomical, for when forced to give expression it gives the milky whey.

When you get in your stocks for the winter, remember you cannot wear the hoes you dug the potatoes with.

Your wife may baste a chicken, but you will have to sow the crop yourself.

When you find the larkspur in the country it may be safe to judge the cattle go to the fields.

If you are dazy about the head in srping it may be from over stuffing; some are savory in the river in summer.

The flowers are no exception in following the fashions; go to pond and yon find the lily pads there.

If you design to sweep the country at election time you will find an underbrush the woods.

—A Utica man, whose wife having undertaken to hang herself, was cut down by the neighbors, is very much incensed thereat, and "thinks that folks had better stay at home and not meddle with other people's family affairs."

VARIETIES.

—A Chinese agent offers to deliver Chinamen in Tennessee at the rate of $7,000 a hundred.

—Immoderate laughter killed an Indiana man last week. It brought on hemorrhage of the lungs.

—A Louisville dressmaker has inherited a fortune of $70,000, and has quit cutting dresses.

—A New York undertaker advertises a "whole funeral for twenty-five dollars," consisting of a "coffin for adult, hearse and one carriage."

—On February 15th a divorce was decreed between a quarrelsome couple in Davenport, Iowa, and on February 16th the couple were remarried.

—The aptness of legal language is forcibly illustrated in the beginning of the deeds of most of Grant's property, "Know all men by these presents."

—A lady in Bloomington, Ill., a few days ago, received a telegram announcing the death of her father, and later in the same day her husband received intelligence that his father had just died.

—Fisk offered Adelina Patti $2,000 a night in gold for one hundred performances, but got for a reply the information that she is to visit this country next season under Strakosch's management.

—Four married women of Podbizka, in Bohemia, were convicted in December last, of having poisoned their husbands at a party which one of them had given for that purpose. They were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

—A little girl in West Virginia, busily engaged working a pair of slippers intended for a birthday gift to her father, said to one of her playmates: "I think you are real lucky, for your papa has got only one leg, and you needn't work but one."

—A Scotch-granite monument to the memory of Hon. James Guthrie has been placed in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. It is forty feet high, and bears a medallion likeness of Mr. Guthrie, in bronze. It was erected by his children, and cost $15,000.

—Mrs. Clymer has made her debut on the stage. As a family the Clymers have gone up pretty high in Pennsylvania. And if this lady has any trouble in getting to the top of the stage she has only to call on her relative, who has frequently proved himself to be a vigorous and a successful Heister.—World.

—A French writer has discovered something sinister in the letter M. First there is Mexico and Maximilian, McMahon, Montauban, Mayence, the Meuse, the Moselle, Metz and Moltke, all unlucky for France, while last though by no means least comes the Mitrailleuse!

—The Chinamen at North Adams, Mass., have some original notions about the orgin and cause of earthquakes. They say that "Once he all alive; then the outside die, but the inside still alive; somee time he get tired and turn over;" hence the convulsions.

—An irascible old gentleman was taken with sneezing in the cars lately. After sneezing in a most spasmodic way eight or ten times, he arrested the paroxysm for a moment, and extricating his handkerchief he thus indignantly addressed his nasal organ: "Oh! go on—go on; you'll blow your infernal brains out presently."

—A recent visitor to a Texas jail, who asked a negro what brought him there, was told. "Two ob de State perlice." And when he asked further if drunkenness had not something to do with it, the negro replied, promptly, "Yes, Sah; dey was bof drunk."

—Here is a singular case of conscience:—A Connecticut toll-gate keeper recently received twenty cents from a man who said that thirty years ago he with two other boys got through the gate on false pretences. The others were dead, and the twenty cents were the original six they should have paid, with accrued interest.

—The Iowa State Register of Wednesday says: By authority of the records before us we announce that the Seventh ward is the first to adopt the plan of giving woman an office and place, by electing, yesterday, Miss Susan B. Anthony, a member of the Ward Committee, by a majority of over twenty over any of the gentlemen competing for that distinguished honor.

—Mrs. Stiles, the Windsor, Vermont, woman, who tried to take the lives of twelve persons by mailing to them boxes of candy mixed with arsenic, is a tall, fair-looking woman, about forty years of age, with large black eyes. No one would take her to be a criminal. She tells many conflicting stories to those who visit her in jail.

—Mrs. Kingsley, in her recent lecture in Lima, N. Y., gave utterance to this remark: "Show me a family where woman's rights prevail and I will show you a home full of dissension and strife. While, on the other hand, show me a family which is ruled by its rightful ruler, and where the laws are wisely administered, and I will show you a family where love is the guiding star, and peace and harmony are ever found."

—A young couple were recently married in Iowa, whose union is very suggestive of the old history of the Guelphs and Ghibelines. The history of the two families has been one of discord and bloodshed for years back. The bride's grandfather was killed by the bridegroom's father, and he, in turn, was killed by the bride's uncle, while there have been other murders and disturbances on side issues. The people of Iowa have become somewhat tired of this superfluous increase of the mortality list, and feel quite comfortable over the union.

—From the will of Lewis Morris, recorded in the surrogate's office of the city of New York, Nov. 19, 1760, is the following: "It is my wish that my son Gouverneur shall have the best education that can be furnished him in England or America; but my express will and directions are, that under no circumstances shall he be sent to the colony of Connecticut for that purpose, lest in his youth he should imbibe that low craft and cunning so incident to the people of the country, and which are so interwoven in their constitution that they cannot conceal it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have attempted to impose themselves upon the world as honest men."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday Feb. 27, 1871.

Is the *Gazette* waiting to hear from NEGLEY on the Income Tax speech which he didn't deliver?

CAPT. MCCLELLAND, the newly elected Congressman from the Twenty-fourth district passed through this city on Saturday on his way to take his seat. We feel safe in predicting that his constituency will find an able representative in him—the youngest member of the Forty Second Congress.

TWO of NEGLEY'S votes—one reducing the duty on pig-iron from nine to seven dollars, and another against going into Committee of the Whole by which the income tax would have been repealed. Had NEGLEY voted as his nine thousand petitioners from Allegheny county asked him to vote, the infamous income tax would have been blotted out. And yet he wants to make the people believe that he is a tariff man and opposed to the income tax. Speeches that he never delivered in Congress can't save him.

JUDGING by the many nice things said of the veteran editor of that staunch Democratic Journal, the Waynesburg *Messenger*, W. T. H. PAULEY Esq., he is certainly very popular and will make a good fight for the nomination of Surveyor General. Among the papers that have declared for him are the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, *Democratic Signal*, Mercer, Pa., Philadelphia *Evening Herald*; *Genius of Liberty* and the *Sentinel* of Kittanning which says:

We notice the name of our genial friend, staunch Democrat, and brother editor, W. T. H. Pauley, of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, mentioned in connection with the nomination for Surveyor General. We know of no better selection in the State, nor one which we would more cordially endorse. Let Brother Pauley be nominated by all means, and by acclamation, for there is no doubt about his election when the time cometh.

CORMORANT JEWS.

It appears from the Legislative proceedings that GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Senator from this District, is almost as vindictive toward the Jews as GRANT. When the Pawner's Bank Bill was under discussion, some objection was made to the interest feature, which exacted eighteen per cent. per annum. To this Mr. ANDERSON replied:

That it was to take this business partly out of the control of the cormorants of the Pittsburgh Jewish pawnbrokers, who were all opposed to the bill on this account.

Mr. ANDERSON was one of the Vice Presidents of the Italian Unity meeting, which was addressed by Rabbi NAUMBERG. It is remarkable how people do agree in some things.

SUFFERING PARIS.

"How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! She that was great among the nations and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary!

"She weepeth sore in the night, and the tears are on her cheeks—among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her—all her friends have dealt treacherously with her: they have become her enemies.

"All her gates are desolate: her priests sigh, her virgins are afflicted, and she is in bitterness.

"All her pleasant things [are remembered] that she had in the days of old, when her people fell into the hands of the enemy, and none did help her.

"All that honored her despise her, because they have seen her nakedness; yea, she sigheth, and turneth backward.

"All her people sigh, they seek bread, they have given their pleasant things for meat to relieve the soul."

These touching verses, from the Lamentations of JEREMIAH over the desolate condition of Jerusalem, are painfully applicable to the state of Paris, as she lies, in misery and tears, at the feet of her conquerors. And there is nothing that so strongly shades the character of mankind, and shows in such striking relief, their cruelty and heartlessness, as the bitterness with which so many yet denounce suffering France and her once gay and beautiful Paris.

There is not, there cannot be any sufficient reason why the people of this country should rejoice at the misfortunes of France. Even the cold and perfidious despot, who, in deathless hate, has desolated her fields and burned her cities, asked indulgence of the world for the terrible crime he meditated, by solemnly claiming that he warred not with France but with the NAPOLEONIC dynasty. Soon after that he captured and sent into prison the head of that obnoxious dynasty, and he holds NAPOLEON prisoner yet. But not for one instant did the stolid despot stay his ravaging hand, although by great power and great good fortune, he had France at his feet.

And what have the people of France done that they should be shut out from all sympathy with Christian men, while their conqueror in his selfish cruelty, shall be honored and glorified? They surely atoned for their boastful behavior at the outset of the war, at and before the battle of Sedan, but after that, their cause, being as it was, the defence of their firesides, their homes, and their helpless ones, ought to have been sacred in the eyes of all men who have a country and love it as they should.

But it is shameful, nay, shocking, to listen to the wicked, even devilish, hate that seems to have taken possession of the souls of many who profess to be charitable and decent citizens. They actually seem to rejoice at the horrible destitution which prevails in France, and to discourage all efforts to relieve the fearful sufferings of her people.

The history of the world affords many examples of this revengeful, unrelenting spirit, but none can recall a more flagrant instance than that exhibited in our own country at the close of the late civil war. Then the cries of Southern widows and orphans beseeching for bread were heard over all the land, and yet you could see stony hearted men (yes, and women, too, as they pretended to be) harshly refuse all aid, and utter, through their clenched teeth, bitter curses on the suffering "rebel" mothers and wives, and the innocent "rebel" children.

And sad it is to say that this same feeling is now too prevalent in regard to France in her hour of terrible trial. There are, we grieve to say it, persons who would obstruct all charity to the starving and helpless people of Paris, even as there were those who scoffed and sneered at all who ventured to suggest that rebel non-combatants should not be permitted to starve.

Are we unjust in attributing the largest portion of this unkind, unchristian feeling in both cases, to the vindictive spirit of Radicalism? We think we are not unjust in this. The fuel for the flames of hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, which burned so fiercely on the mere mention of relief for the suffering South, is still abundant in the flinty Radical heart. Let us trust, however, that it will soon be wholly consumed, and that from its ashes no new fires of persecution may arise. Let us hope that all men who have the love of their fellow men in their hearts will hasten with kindly speed to the relief of the poor women, and children, and sick and wounded of sorely smitten France.

NATIONALITY.

Men are born with a nationality stamped upon their characters, which is wholly irradicable, which becomes, as it were, a part of their very corporeal existence, and which clings to us all with as much pertinacity as did the uncomfortable garment to the shoulders of NESSUS. And after all it is right and proper it should be so. Your cosmopolite, if you should ever chance to meet him is a mere noodle, posessing the weak points of several types and the strength of none.

Our own country, from the very nature of circumstances is the most cosmopolitan of any on earth, and our people feel more at home anywhere and everywhere than the people of any other nation. In fact, this has grown to be a national characteristic of ours; as much so as the points and peculiarities in any other people.

Travel, reading, education and the enlargement of the mind all tend to render a man free from the prejudices born of sectionalization, and liberalize his mind as to the rest of the world, and yet the feeling of country, the deep and unfathomable under tow of home feelings, primitive and spontaneous in their growth and perpetual in their being, never leave us.

This may be seen every day in the persons of our naturalized citizens of European birth. Though they have cast their lot and fraternized with us, feeling all our native devotion for our own free institutions, and though they have fled to escape the galling yoke of despotism, or have been banished by the iron rod of kingly authority, yet they cling to fatherland with a fondness that is often inexplicable, considering the circumstances of their expatriation, and are filled with vital concern for the welfare of their native country, often sympathizing warmly with the very dynasty that they solemnly abjured when they swore allegiance to the Republic.

In times of war and political revolutions in the Old World this feeling comes palpably to the surface of the European element of our society, and often grows demonstrative. This is not only because of the family relationship of childhood, but the irrepressible feeling of nativity that naturalization laws and the taking of new oaths of allegiance and fealty can no more overcome than the voice of CANUTE could stop the rising of the tide.

Why the Irishman should thus send out his heart on pilgrimages to the "Gem of the Ocean," it is not hard to understand. Its soil is pressed by the foot of an alien, and its hillsides bloom and its fruitful vallies yield their increase no more for the children of the land. If they would not grope in poverty and chains, they must seek the sunlight of foreign skies, and till the lands of a stranger, help to fight his battles and build his cities. They look back with loving eyes to the Paradise from which they have been expelled by the ruthless sword of the invader, their nativity and the Celtic tongues being their only crime.

But everywhere they preserve their nationality, while assimilating with the institutions of foreign countries. They cherish poetic memories of the Green Isle, and read the prophetic pages of history that tell of retributions being dealt out to sinful nations, after centuries of wrong had been inflicted. The Irish exile as he sings

"Oh Erin mauvorneen, how sad is the parting,
Old home of my childhood forever from thee,
How bitter and burning the tears that are starting,
As I take a last look at thee,
Erin machree,"

yet treasures in his inmost soul the hope that his eyes will yet behold his land restored to freedom, and from some mighty crypt of the immortal dead arise a scion of her heroic race of kings, whose hand will again touch again with life the long silent Harp of Erin and call into being once more the sculptured halls of Tara that have been razed to the earth and ground to dust by an alien tyrant.

So it is with the German. Fatherland lives ever in his memory, and he reproduces its scenes here as far as possible by surrounding himself with such objects—as pleased his youthful fancy at home. And so with the Frenchman, Scotchman, Englishman, &c.

But it is one noticable fact that the children of foreign parents born on our shores, are almost universally Americanized. Even in those of our Western States where the German population is large, the new generation grow up into Americans, and are a new national type, distinct from their ancestors, colored somewhat in sentiment, perhaps, but Americans still in the full sense of the word.

There has been no headway made against the English language, nor will there be; it is better fitted and is destined to be more than any other the universal language of the world. It embraces both the Latin and Teutonic, and has a German basis. The primitive words of our language was transplanted from the ancient German nations into England by HENGIST and HORSA. When the Norman conquerors poured their resistless legions upon Great Britain and took it into their possession, the Norman, French and Latin and Greek served to build up and expand the language of the heterogenious peoples. Then again when Britain carried her conquering arms over the vast territories of Hindostan and the East, the soldiery carried back oriental words and phrases, that have since been incorporated into it. All these, and more facts that we might cite if we choose, go to demonstrate that the English is the most completely composite language spoken in the world, full of flexibility, and embracing within its compass, the most excellent points, among the tongues of Northern and Southern Europe, as well as Asia. On our own continent it has undergone material modifications, and the day is not far distant before it will become Americanized, and as our country grows in greatness and fills the measure and destiny of its population, it will become the ruling language of the world, as it will be spoken by a greater number of people than any other distinct language.

A NEW DODGE.

The announcement has been made that the Radical State Convention which was to have assembled on the tenth of March, has been postponed until the seventeenth of May. There seems to be two reasons for this movement. First, the apathy in the ranks of the party is so great that had the convention assembled at the time originally designated, not more than half of the counties in the State would have been represented. Second, there is a total lack of any issue, or *causus belli*, upon which to hang the Radical banner in Pennsylvania in 1871. By delay they hope to create a hobby upon which to ride into office. This they expect to do through the Legislature before it adjourns. It is the intention of the Radical leaders to prevent a constitutional reform and throw the responsibility upon the Democrats. The wires are already being laid to bring about this result, but it will prove a failure. The Democratic members of the Legislature are already well posted in this new dodge of the Radical leaders and will defeat them.

MORE MATERIAL FOR HISTORY.

Minister JAY entertained the American residents at Vienna, on the 22d of February, by a supper in honor of WASHINGTON'S birth day.

Speeches were made in which reference was made to the approaching centennial of American independence.

Mr. JAY announced that, through the courtesy of the Emperor, new materials for American history had been brought to light in the imperial archives. Several volumes, containing the correspondence of Baron BELLEN, who was sent to America by the Emperor JOSEPH the Second of Germany, had been discovered. The letters are dated at New York and Philadelphia, from 1785 to 1787. Mr. JAY stated also that permission had been given him to take a copy, and he hoped soon to lay these valuable records before the American people.

THE Democracy of Centre county met in MEEK'S Hall, Bellefonte, on Wednesday last, and appointed FREDERICK KURTZ, Esq., representative delegate, to the State convention, and WM. FUREY, D. F. FORTNEY and G. W. MCGAFFEY, senatorial conferees.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Speech of Senator Blair in Reply to Senator Morton's Charge that the Democratic Party was a Party of Revolution—A Complete Refutation.

We extract the following points from the masterly reply of Hon. Frank P. Blair to Senator Morton's false and ingenious arraignment of the Democratic party, on the charge that it was the party of revolution, and commend them to the perusal of the public. After saying that he did not intend or expect to take part in the discussion, Mr. Blair remarked:

The Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) with his usual ability, which marks him as the leader of the Administration party on this floor—there being many of the old leaders of the Republicans who cannot be claimed for the Administration—has opened the discussion of questions which I regard as of paramount importance to the country. These are the questions involved in the reconstruction acts of Congress. Other questions which attract much attention and employ some of the best minds of our country, do not, in my opinion, deserve the prominence which has been given them at this juncture. I do not undervalue the great advantages to the people of low taxes and a sound system of finance; but these are only incidents to the great question beyond, as to the Government itself. We might have free trade and a good financial system under a despotism, but a Federal union of free States, coequal in political rights, with a General Government of limited and clearly defined powers, is the opposite of despotism. The two cannot exist together.

Have we a Federal Union on the constitutional basis? Are the States equal in political rights? Is the central Government acting within constitutional limitations? What is this whole system of reconstruction, as it is called, this exclusion of States from their inherent and guaranteed rights? Taxation without representation, their fundamental laws set aside, the popular will suppressed, the right of suffrage taken from the States by a usurping fragment of Congress, the Federal Constitution itself changed in its character by the same usurping fragment, and in defiance of the known and expressed will of the people. The Government is literally, practically subverted, and the paramount issue now is to bring back the central Government to its legitimate powers, and the restoration of the States to their reserved and undoubted rights, instead of expending argument and effort on minor questions of expediency, touching the affairs of finance and free trade, questions which will become great and important when we shall have succeeded in rescuing the Government itself from the perils which threatens its existence. Democrats may honestly differ on these minor matters, and so may Radicals. But on the subject of a consolidated empire or a Federal Union there can be no division among those who prefer the one or the other system.

If the central government can make and unmake States at pleasure—can reconstruct them, displace the duly elected authorities chosen by the people, and put others in their places by edicts to be executed by the military arm, then we are under a consolidated government without limitation of power. Such has been and is the action of Congress and of the administration of General Grant.

The Senator from Indiana fitly represents the administration in the bold, open and outspoken expression of contempt for representative government. Sir, during the last summer the news was brought to us that the Senator had been appointed to a high mission abroad, the mission to England. It was very gratifying to me. Knowing well his ability and courage, and confiding in his patriotism upon questions pending between his own and a foreign country I believed our affairs at the English Court would be conducted by the honorable Senator with ability, courage and decorum, and that the honor of the country would be safe in his hands.

But, sir, an election took place during the autumn, in the State of Indiana, and the Democratic party succeeded in electing a majority of the Legislature of that State. The Senator at once renounced the mission which he had so recently accepted, and assigned as his reason that he would not have his State send a Senator here to in his place to represent the political sentiments of the people of Indiana.

* * * *

If the distinguished Senator had gone abroad upon the mission to which he was appointed, he would have learned in the royal court to which he was accredited a greater deference for the popular will than he seems to have attained in the party to which he belongs at home. He would have discovered there, in monarchical England, that no minister or public servant can hold office against the public sentiment; but the Senator holds his place, although the people of his State have condemned him in the only form and manner in which public sentiment is ascertained in our country. He openly avows, moreover, that he continues so to hold it to prevent the election of one who more nearly represents the opinions of that body whose duty it is to select a Senator in his place.

The Senator has gone somewhat into the history of the Fifteenth Amendment, the rightful adoption of which is controverted by his State in the concurrent resolutions passed by the Legislature of Indiana and which are now under consideration by the Senate. I shall also refer to some historical matters pertaining to that measure. I remember very well that the Congress which proposed that amendment to the States, failed to do so until after the Presidential election, and that their nominating convention, which sat in Chicago, held out the promise to the people that no such amendment should be proposed, declaring in emphatic terms that while they claimed the right to regulate the suffrage by Congress in the States lately in revolt, the States that had not been in rebellion should have, and of right, ought to have, the power to regulate suffrage for themselves.

This was a trick to avoid an issue which would have been fatal to them in the Presidential election. But when, after the election, the party to which the Senator belongs had secured another lease of power, they then proposed to the States this amendment, refusing and voting down a proposition made, I think, in both Houses of Congress, certainly in one of the Houses, that the amendment should be submitted to the Legislatures of the States elected after the amendment was submitted by Congress to the States for ratification. This was promptly refused. They did not intend that the people should have anything to do with framing their own organic law. This measure, the Senator declares, had become "a political necessity" for his party and could not be trusted to the people.

What further? The two Senators who sat here from my own State, neither of whom sit here now, voted for this amendment after the people of Missouri, in the election immediately preceding, had voted down negro suffrage by thirty thousand majority, and the Legislature, elected by that very vote, ratified the amendment, in defiance of this overwhelming expression of public sentiment.

A similar state of facts occurred in Kansas, where, in the election preceding, negro suffrage had been defeated by fifteen thousand majority. In the State of Ohio the majority against negro suffrage was fifty thousand, and yet her Republican Senators and Representatives and her Republican Legislature promptly disregarded the public will by proposing and ratifying this amendment. In the State of Michigan the people refused to give suffrage to the negroes by a majority of thirty four thousand. Her Senators and Representatives were equally regardless of the wishes of their people, and hastened to fasten upon them an organic law for which they had proclaimed their detestation. I could go on and enumerate many more of the Northern States in which the people had expressed their will with equal emphasis, and were treated with equal contempt by their Republican Senators and Representatives. Among the number were the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, and, indeed I think that none of the Northern States can be excepted, not one.

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Now, sir, I do not know a single northern State, outside of New England, in which the people, whenever the question has been submitted to them, have not rejected the proposition to allow negro suffrage; and yet these gentlemen hurried the matter through without a constitutional quorum in the State of the Senator from Indiana; and in my State, after the people had condemned it by thirty thousand majority six months previous, the Radical Legislature adopted one-half of it on a telegram, not waiting to receive an official and authentic copy, such was their haste to show contempt for the popular will of the State.

* * * *

Each day ushers in some new and monstrous usurpation of power on the part of the dominant party. One aggression is but the stepping-stone of another. The indignation excited by each successive infringement of the rights of the people is a pretext for still further encroachments. The plea of "political necessity," by which the Senator justifies the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, is always ready and has become the law of the existence of that party which, having forfeited the confidence of the people, is now compelled to retain power by fraud and force. Hence the bill to employ the army to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, which has grown out of that measure, and the bill now pending in the other House, enlarging the powers of the President for the same purpose. It is the fungus growth from a rotten system, more poisonous than that which produced it.

* * * * * *

The Democratic party in the Convention at New York made this issue broadly and unmistakably; that the reconstruction acts of Congress were unconstitutional, null and void. That is the very language of their resolution, and because in these acts Congress sought and did inflict punishment upon a whole people, which the Constitution prohibits and declares shall never be inflicted except after a judicial trial and conviction by due process of law. This legislative trial, conviction and punishment is known to every lawyer to be a bill of attainder, prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Congress has no power not given by that instrument; and when it inflicts punishment without its authority it is no more than a mere mob of lynchers. It has no more rightful power than a body of conspirators against the Government. It is the Constitution that gives life and vigor to the resolutions of Congress; and when it attempts to exercise powers not delegated to it its edicts ought to be void and of no more effect than the resolutions of a mass meeting held in the streets of a city.

What were the punishments which Congress in the reconstruction acts sought to inflict upon the people of the South? Instead of proceeding to punish those who had been in rebellion according to law, by indictment, trial and conviction, they declared by act of Congress that certain classes had been guilty of treason, and condemned the community *en masse*, forfeiting their rights as citizens, depriving them of the rights of suffrage, and declaring them ineligible to office. The persons upon whom these punishments were inflicted, were citizens of the States recently in rebellion. The fact that they were States in the Union cannot be denied, because all of them had voted to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, emancipating the slaves, and their votes upon this amendment had already been counted and accepted by Congress. They were thus recognized as States, capable of performing the highest functions of the States, capable of acting upon amendments to the organic laws of the Republic proposed by Congress to the States—not proposed to Territories or conquered provinces, but proposed to the States of the Union.

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Mr. Morton—I ask the Senator whether he regards the Fifteenth Amendment as having been adopted, and as now being a part of the fundamental laws of the land?

Mr. Blair—I should think the gentleman ought to have got my opinion of the Fifteenth Amendment by this time. [Laughter.] I think that the ratification of my own State, for instance, was in legal form, although that ratification was obtained by the most infamous perfidy. Gen. Grant carried the State of Missouri by twenty-five thousand majority, and at the same election the negro suffrage amendment to the Constitution was voted down by thirty thousand majority, and not one-half of the people of Missouri were allowed to vote. The majority in the State of Missouri against that amendment was known to the Senators who sat upon this floor and the Representatives who sat in the other House to be probably two-thirds of the entire population of the State, and yet, without any sort of consideration or regard for the will of that immense and overwhelming majority, the Senators and Representatives of the State and the members of the Legislature hurried to give effect and vitality to this Fifteenth Amendment.

The very gentlemen who claim that the ballot is necessary to protect the negro, who attach so much importance to the ballot, when the ballot has been exercised by their own constituents adverse to their wishes and party interests, disregard it as if it were no more than waste paper. That shows the real opinion of those gentlemen in regard to the suffrage. How much protection did the suffrage afford the people of Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, New York, Connecticut and other Northern States also, that voted by immense majorities against negro suffrage, against the perfidy and misrepresentation of their Representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures, which has saddled them with the Fifteenth Amendment, and which the Senator from Indiana well says became a "political necessity" to his party at this crisis?

I have enumerated already other States, and I do not wish to call the roll again to show the gentleman from Indiana what my opinion of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is. I do not controvert the fact that even the fraud which was successfully practiced in his own State has been placed beyond the reach of any other correction than the rebuke administered by the people in the election of a Democratic Legislature, whose resolutions are now under consideration, placing its perpetrators in the pillory of public opinion, and depriving us of the Senator's services as Minister to the Court of St. James. This act has probably reached a point where it cannot now, according to the rules of law, be investigated, but I wish to be understood as saying that the people of this country have a right to hold those who have perpetrated these infamies to responsibility. Some have already received their punishment in Indiana, and the sound of retribution has reached and startled others.

Mr. Morton—The Senator will allow me to say that his answer is not explicit. His argument is that certain States improperly ratified it; but the question was whether he regards the adoption of the amendment as complete, and the amendment as being now a part of the law of the land?

Mr. Blair—I shall endeavor to be sufficiently explicit. I do not regard it as complete. I do not regard it as a part of the law of the land. I have never held any other doctrine in regard to it. On the other hand, I did not and do not now regard the reconstruction measures passed by Congress as any part of the law of the land, and if I had been in a position of power where I was called upon to act upon those so-called laws, I should have acted out my convictions, let the consequences be what they might. I never did believe that they were constitutional. I think now, although these laws have done their work in subverting the legal Governments of the Southern States, yet there is a perfectly constitutional mode by which this could be repaired if we had an Executive who regarded the duties imposed upon him by his office. It is only necessary now to withdraw the army from the South, where it is employed in driving voters from the polls and carrying the elections against a majority of the legal voters in those States, and the people will resume their rightful authority.

This would be the way in which I would carry out the "Broadhead letter," of which so much has been said. The suggestion it contains that "the army should be compelled to undo its usurpations," and "disperse the carpet-bag governments," which has created such clamor, would be accomplished in a perfectly peaceful manner, in strict accordance with the duty of the President under the Constitution, by the simple act of withdrawing the soldiers of the United States from the South; the carpet-bag governments would then quietly disperse themselves with the booty they have already secured, and the people would be at peace. Thus, by the application of the Executive power, and in strict accordance with his sworn duty, the restoration of the right of self-government might be promptly and completely accomplished.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN, Esq., for many years prominent in political circles in this State, died on Wednesday in Reading, aged fifty-eight years. He was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, and in 1829, when seventeen years old, entered the printing office of GEORGE PLITT, Esq., at Downington, to learn the printing business. He early took an active interest in the great internal improvements which were in progress at the time he reached his majority, and became very widely known as a contractor for the building of canals in this and neighboring States. Mr. LAUMAN afterwards took an active part in political affairs, and was at one time flour inspector of Philadelphia. He served in the Mexican war, acting as a quartermaster. He was a man of large, open-hearted benevolence, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends, who esteemed him mostly for his good qualities of heart and mind.

TWO unofficial letters have been received at Washington from members of the San Domingo commission, which indicate very clearly the political situation there, and show the principal difficulty in the way of the annexation of the island to the United States. So far as the commission have yet been able to learn, the views of the people are generally favorable to annexation, but the Haytien end of the island is unalterably opposed to any such step. In fact to such an extent does this opposition run that it is believed that Hayti is actually supporting Cabral, the revolutionary leader. This is substantially the view Mr. SUMNER took, and as it seems to be correct there can hardly be any doubt that if we annex San Domingo we accept with it a war with a Hayti. Whether this country is prepared for an expense of that nature after paying for one portion of the island remains to be seen when the question comes officially before Congress.

PROFESSOR LANGSTON (colored) at a meeting in Washington in favor of mixed schools, gave his views at considerable length. He said that he had a very smart bright son, whom he thought a much superior boy to any of General GRANT'S children, and if he had a ghost of a chance would make a much better man. Every colored school boy who passes by the Franklin school building should curse his father and mother and every negro voter in the district for not crushing out the color distinction. The colored churches he would blow out of existence with a breath if he could do it, and send their frequenters to the white churches.

THE numerous friends of the Rev. John Chambers will be gratified to hear that his malady has yielded to treatment, and he is fast recovering his health and strength. Such bold, brave apostles of the truth as Mr. Chambers cannot be spared from the field of labor, at this time, without loss to the State and nation. He has proclaimed the truth for nearly half a century, and it is the prayer of thousands that his mission may be extended for a still longer period.—*Age of Wednesday.*

THE N. Y. *Post* takes this view of the Arkansas trouble:

It may be thought a calamity, by many, that the Republicans should lose Arkansas; but it is not so great a calamity as that a state should be threatened with anarchy by bad men; and if the Republicans in any state can show no better title to rule than they do in Arkansas, the sooner they give place there to democrats the better for the country, and the better, too, for the Republican party.

AT the charter election in Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, the Democrats elected FRANCIS E. CARROLL, Mayor, by 134 majority. This is a Democratic gain of about 500 since a year ago.

BUTTERCUPS.

Two children under the apple tree—
May's two years old, and Ralph is three.
Under May's chin Ralph's fingers hold
Buttercups bright in their sheen of gold;
And this is the prattle his wee lips utter:
"I'll see, little May, if you love butter!"

A girl and boy are under the tree—
A curly-haired, rosy-cheeked May is she,
O'erflowing with frolic, and glee, and fun;
And Ralph is her playmate and champion.
He holds a buttercup, now, to see what her
Chin shall reply to "Do you love butter?"

A youth and maiden are under the tree—
"Shall we try the buttercups now," says he,
"Just as we used in childhood's days?"
May's cheeks flush red, as she whispering says,
Though her chin grows cold and her pulses flutter—
She is sure that he doesn't love any but her!

Remedy for Hard Times.

Speaking of the depression of business of all kinds, and the complaints thereof which proceed from all quarters, the Providence *Star* believes there is a remedy for the sluggish state of things which almost everybody has a chance, in a greater or less degree, to apply. "It costs too much," it says, "to do business. Everything is on to expensive a scale. We are on the froth of shoddy, instead of on the hard pan of real life. During the war every thing became factitious, prices augmented rapidly, and money was coined so freely by every body that no one cared what he might have to pay. As time has rolled on business has fallen into narrower channels, and there is none of this piling up of money and profits we have alluded to. But people will not recognize this fact, but hold on to the high prices. None but the very rich can stand the pressure; others feel the effects of the change, yet hesitate to take the step to extricate themselves.

There must be a fall in prices; rents are enormous, and where two or three thousand dollars are a rental, it must take a heavy business at good profits to meet it and pay other expenses and live. Extravagance rules the hour, and we fear our people are Ephraims joined to their idols, and will hug them until a grand crash shall come and sweep away the artificial and meretricious state of things now existing. We may talk of specie payments as a panacea—it is only talk. If paper and specie were at a level, things would be no better. The trouble is deeper than paper money. It comes from attempting to keep up the prices, habits and customs of war times. When this fact is seen and men are willing to accept the inevitable shrinkage of values necessary for stated business, hard times will disappear, and a twelve-month will see a reorganized and recuperated industry."

W. H. SEWARD'S TRAVELS.

He is Attacked by a Party of Chinese.

(From the Straits Times, Jan. 4.)

Many of our readers will have heard something of an assault made upon the Hon. William H. Seward, ex-Secretary of the United States; and his party, during their recent visit to Woo-chang; and while affairs in China are not all that could be desired, it is well to know the plain truth of any like occurrence, particularly when the event is connected with the name of so distinguished a man.

Mr. Seward and his party, accompanied by Mr. Hobson, of the customs, and Mr. Fitz, of Messrs. Russle & Co., went over the river from Hankow to Woo-chang, and then proceeded up the hill not unknown to foreigners there, to the Pagoda, without difficulty, but with pleasure. On their arrival they found the usual crowd of boys and beggars, all of whom were clamorous for a cumshaw of cash. The party were not provided for such a demand, and, after enjoying the view from their position, commenced the homeward decent. On the way down, however, these boys pelted their chair with stones—considerably damaging one of them—but discontinued their amusement on being yelled at by the coolies.

The circumstance, although no one was hurt, certainly did not heighten the pleasure of the excursion; but it is satisfactory to those most concerned that Mr. Hobson should have received a letter of apology and regret from the Taotai of Hankow for the occurrence. of which the following is a translation:—

Le Ming-che, Taotai of Hankow, to H. E. Hobson, assistant in charge, Hankow Customs.

I am in receipt of your note informing me of your having visited Woo-chang, with a party, among whom was his excellency ex-Secretary Seward and the representative of Messrs. Russell & Co., on which occasion you were pelted with stones by a disorderly mob of boys, and one of your sedan chairs broken.

The proceeding was most indecorous. I am intensely grieved that his Excellency the American ex-Secretary should have met such treatment on the occasion of his visit, and I respectfully request that you will convey to his Excellency my expressions of regret for what has taken place.

I have duly instructed the Woo-chang magistrate to issue proclamations in order that repetitions of such an offence may be prosecuted. I avail of this opportunity to present the usual compliments.

INTERCALARY, 10th moon, 21st day.

Olivia on the Carnival.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press describing the Carnival ball at Washington remarks:

A gentleman who has been diplomatic service was asked to explain the most prominent points of difference between the Corcoran Art Ball and the same kind of an assemblage abroad.

"In a gathering of European aristocrats you would see a great many more gems, and a great deal less perishable finery."

On a raised dais in the ball room might have been seen the President and all the other prominent notables of the capital, with the exception of Beau Hickman. As late as two o'clock in the morning Gen. Sherman might have been seen tripping the light fantastic toe, his face as clean and smooth as ever. Secretary Boutwell at the same moment was seen wandering around with a woman clinging to his arm, apparently in search of something he couldn't find. Gen. Banks at the same time seemed to be hopelessly wrecked on the stairs in his cruise to the supper room, but his sweet companion in misfortune seemed to make him forget his sufferings. The supper was an embrosial feast, reflecting artistic credit on those who prepared it. We may have better doings at the capital, but a better ball never. The evening's entertainment came to an end at the crowing of the cock in the morning.

Sick Headache.

A recent medical waiter thus accounts for sick headache, from which so many persons suffer. He attributes it to a weak stomach and imperfect digestion, and that the attacks are unusually preceded by a greater than ordinary appetite. The stomach is naturally weak, and so long as it is not crowded it works kindly. By and by more food is put into it—or more irritating kinds—than it can digest. It ferments, an acid state is produced, the acid acts as an irritant upon the coats of the stomach, and this irratation is taken to be a call for food to satisfy which more is taken, and all to no purpose; the poor stomach revolts. but with the rest during he headache and the relief from the omiting, it recovers its wonted tone.

MOUNT WASHINGTON IN WINTER.

A Terrific Gale—Moonlight View and Sunrise—Life on the Mountains.

A writer in the Concord (N. H.) Monitor gives an interesting sketch of a visit to Mount Washington, from which we make the following extracts:

THE FROST WORK.

The extensive frost work, he says, which enveloped every object on the summit of the mountain in the early winter, lately disappeared during the January thaw, and now lies in masses around rocks, buildings and trestle work of the railway. For a month past there have been comparatively slight formations of frost work, but in a few weeks, when more moisture is in the atmosphere, it is expected that it will again form in abundance. We were fortunate, however, during our visit, in witnessing some most beautiful specimens of this peculiar winter decoration of our highest mountains.

The next day after our arrival on the summit, a cloud enveloped us, and during Wednesday and Thursday nights, and all through Thursday the frost work formed, so that on Friday morning specimens a foot in length were seen, most beautifully clear and artistically shaped. There is an infinite variety in this work, from the largest to the smallest specimens, and yet it follows one universal law, and forms to the wind, and that wind from the southwest and northwest. Nothing could exceed the beauty of some of those specimens, which is another evidence of the law of compensation that characterizes nature's works. Frost works needs to be seen to be appreciated, and when once seen we are more than ever convinced that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

A TERRIFIC GALE.

We hardly expected to be favored with a heavy gale, as our visit followed so close after the notable gale of 2d, 3d, and 4th instant, but as if aware of the fact that some journalists were out in "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," the forces and the furies of nature did their best for our entertainment, and Thursday evening a gale began which increased in force until about nine o'clock Friday evening, the wind at the last reaching a velocity of one hundred miles an hour, it was estimated. Such a wind had the effect of breaking the frost work from most objects on the summit, and a bombardment of our quarters occasionally took place, which sounded very much like hurling a cart load of rocks against the side of the building. The shaking of the building, and the cracking of its timbers, were suggestive of a vessel in a violent storm at sea, and neither situation would be comforting to persons troubled with weak nerves. Between 7 and 8 o'clock Friday evening, we were startled by the breaking of two panes of glass in one window, with a piece of ice hurled by the wind, but so complete were the preparations made by the party for such emergencies in the providing of boards fitted to the windows, and numbered, that in a very few minutes the aperture was closed, and everything was snug and safe. At 11 o'clock it was evident that the gale had done its best, and from that hour until Saturday evening the wind gradually decreased in velocity and force. and on Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock, it was only 9½ miles an hour.

GRAND VIEWS.

About two o'clock Saturday afternoon, the cloud which had enveloped us since Wednesday began to break away, and revealed to us extensive and magnificent views; toward night the views increased in grandeur, and language utterly fails to describe them. For two hundred miles, on either hand, the eye took in every mountain peak from Wachusett on the southwest to Katahdin on the northeast, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the St. Lawrence river. The ocean was distinctly visible for miles below Portland, and Sebays and Winnipisseogee, and innumerable other lakes and ponds seemed near at hand. As the sun waned in the west, the shadow of Mount Washington was seen to form with great clearness on Imp mountain, and thence extended to Moriah, and for a long distance out into Maine, and then into the sky, until it finally faded out of sight in the curtain of the night. It was a sight worth a journey to the mountain to see, and one never to be forgotten. How Starr King would have revelled in such a grand exhibition of mountain grandeur and sublimity.

AN AURORAL DISPLAY

in the evening complemented the entertainment of the day, and it was one of rare brilliancy and beauty, a double corona being visible about nine o'clock.

A MOONLIGHT VIEW

was obtained early Sunday morning, and amply compensated for rising at an unseasonable hour and standing in the crisp air with the thermometer at three degrees below zero. When we emerged from the building, the headlight of a locomotive of a freight train on the Grand Trunk Road was visible, coming toward the mountain. It continued in sight for several minutes. Succeeding the moonlight view was a

GRAND SUNRISE.

which was preceded with a most magnificent crimson sky in the east and northeast. The view to the north was the finest of the winter, and the ocean below Portland was plainly visible for a few hours, and until shut out by the approaching snow storm which was seen coming on over Massachusetts and the lower part of our State, and finally to strike Moosilauke and Lafayette, and about eleven o'clock Mount Washington. As it was evident that our sight seeing was about to terminate for the day, we reluctantly made preparations to descend the mountain, and at 11:30 on the 12th set out on our task, and after two hours of "taking heed to our steps," we reached the base of the mountain, and found a heavy snow storm prevailing, which continued through the day and night.

LIFE ON THE MOUNTAINS

is not so monotonous as many persons suppose. The cooking of meals, taking observations, making reports, writing letters and consulting scientific works, keeps all the party busy. Only two meals a day are provided—breakfast from eight to nine and dinner from three to four o'clock. The bill of fare embraces canned beef, fresh beef, lamb and mutton, salt pork, pilot bread, griddle cakes, corn starch pudding, baked beans, canned peaches and tomatoes, apple sauce, pickles and onions.

On the day after our arrival, a turkey, provided by the visitors, was stuffed and roasted, which afforded the first turkey dinner of the scientific party for the winter, and which was undoubtedly the first turkey ever roasted on Mount Washington. Tea and coffee are the only beverages provided, except when ice is melted for water to drink.

—Madame Vanzini, the daughter of Signor Blitz, is coming to this country in the spring to fulfill an operatic engagement in Madame Parepa-Rosa's new organization. She is to receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a month, in gold, and all expenses paid. The entire troupe, we understand, will be composed of new artistes.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pine in its lonely pride
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are tall and rank,
And the weed's grow thick on the winding bank;
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lays at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm hath lopped,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering dust away.
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the fallen tower;
While many a blossom of liveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The current less waters are dead and still—
But the light winds play with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again,
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the mountide chime;
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew,
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

O, many a time with a careless hand
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick—
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick—
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things.
But I love to think of the hours that flew,
As I rocked where the whirls their wild spray threw,
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

Something About Fresh Air—What we Breathe.

We have all heard of the Black Hole at Calcutta. It was a room eighteen feet square. In this room one hundred and forty-six persons were confined. It had but one window, and that a small one. Dr. Dungilson, in his "Elements of Hygiene," says: "In less than an hour many of the prisoners were attacked with extreme difficulty of breathing, several were delirious, and the place was filled with incoherent ravings, in which the cry for water was predominant. This was handed to them by the sentinels, but without the effect of allaying their thirst. In less than four hours many were suffocated, or died in violent delirium. In five hours, the survivors, except those at the grate, were frantic and outrageous. At length, most of them became insensible. Eleven hours after they were imprisoned, twenty-three only of the one hundred and forty-six came out alive, and those were in highly putrid fever."

There are many "black holes" like this used for sleeping rooms, says the London Co-operator; the difference between them and the one at Calcutta is that they are not crammed quite so full of human beings. In a word, then, we may say a sleeping apartment should be large, lofty and airy. It is poor economy for health to have large and spacious parlors, and small, ill ventilated bedrooms. Fashion, however, is a reigning deity in this respect, and will (no doubt) continue to bear sway, notwithstanding our protest against her dominion.

You will scarcely drink after another person from the same glass, yet you will breathe over and over, the same air, charged with the filth and poison of a hundred human bodies around you. You cannot bear to touch a dead body, because it is poisonous and poluting, but you can take right into your lungs, and consequently right into your body, your system, those poisonous particles and noxious exhalations which the bodies around you have refussd, and which have been cast into the atmosphere by their lungs, because the health or their bodies required them to be thrown off.

If the "timorously nice creatures, who can scarcely set a foot upon the ground," who are so delicate that they run distracted at the crawling of a worm, flying of a bat, or squeaking of a mouse, could see what they breathe at the midnight carousal, the very polite ball and the bright theatre, they would never be caught in such company again. Nay, if they could see what they breathe in their own dwellings, after the doors and windows had been closed a little while, they would soon keep open houses. More sickness is caused by vitiated air than can be named. It is one of the most prominent causes of scrofula, which is but another name for half the diseases that attack the human body. It vitiates and destroys the whole fountain of life—the blood.

In the sick room it often augments the disease, or renders it incurable. If the physician comes in and opens the window, or a door stands ajar for a moment, the good nurse, or the tender mother, or the kind wife, or the loving sister will fly up and close it, as though the life of the sick were at stake. All this is well-meant kindness, but really cruel. If you would have health breathe fresh air, throw open your windows every morning, and often during the day; leave off your mufflers from the chin. For twenty years, I was accustomed to never going out without a handkerchief tied closely around the mouth, and for nearly that period have left it off. I have had fewer colds, and suffered far less from changes of climate than previously. Let air into your bed rooms; you cannot have too much of it, provided it does not blow directly upon you.

Many students are injured by vitiated air in their studies. These are small, and when the doors and windows are closed, the atmosphere soon becomes loaded with noxious vapors. The man is intent upon his subject; he scarcely knows whether he breathes or not, much less does he think of what he breathes. Many, also, are seriously injured by the manner of heating their studies. All closed stoves should be avoided. The good old-fashioned, open, large chimney, with a fireplace sufficiently capacious to receive the wood with but little chopping, is much preferable to the stoves and grates, and the whole paraphernalia of modern fuel-saving inventions, which have racked the brains and tortured the intellect of many laymen, and some clergymen.—Scientific American.

A New Fashion.

A sharp correspondent, who watches New York "society" as a recreation, tells us that another noted innovation is the introduction of cigarettes for ladies at a few of the fashionable dinnners. Coming with the coffee, and on silver salvers lie the dainty little bunches, and white, jeweled fingers hold the fragrant Havanas with nonchalant ease. Twenty years ago only a few married women ventured to defy conventionality: but now the various "isms" and the broad sweep allowed to "reason" form a more lax etiquette, therefore wonder ceases and surprise is mute. Neuralgia is the fashionable epidemic, for the cure of which smoking has been recommended, therefore, during the rainy days just past, graceful rings and floating clouds made the *demi jour* wax fainter in many luxurious *boudoirs*. So lovely woman is to solace herself, if she wishes to be thought fashionable by smoking.

—A Massachusetts bachelor who advertised for a wife received twenty-two answers by the very next mail, and all from a single (decidedly single) county.

Death of the Heaviest Man in Pennsylvania.

The Pottsville Miner's Journal says: The death of Mr. John Boussum, of Schuylkill Haven, which occurred on Thursday night, after a brief illness of four days, occasioned by taking cold, and it settling on his lungs, has been the absorbing topic in this community ever since its occurrence. Indeed, so much interest has been excited, and so many questions raised with regard to the deceased, that we have taken some pains to inquire into the matter, and give a brief account of his life as well as his death.

John Boussum was born in Manheim township—the present site of Schuylkill Haven—in 1819, and was consequently fifty-two years of age. In the year 1849 he entered the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and it is reported of him that shortly after so doing he met with an accident by the blast of a rock, which raised him in the air some distance, and injured him considerably in his descent. Shortly after recovering this shock he commenced gaining flesh, and notwithstanding his frame was only of medium stature—about five feet ten inches—he soon pulled down four hundred and ninety-four pounds on the scales with perfect ease, and has for many years been considered the heaviest man in Pennsylvania.

One would naturally suppose that a man nearly as broad as long would scarcely be able to move around without assistance, but this was not the case with Mr. Boussum. He has performed the duties of lock tender at Schuylkill Haven for these many years, and was active and supple as the majority of those who carried less than half his own weight of flesh, and has usually enjoyed excellent health, notwithstanding the constant exposure the duties of his position have subjected him to. It is, however, related of him that about three years since he felt unwell, and got the idea into his head that he was not long for this world. At that time he was in the habit of sleeping in the second story of his residence and it suddenly occurred to him that should he be taken away suddenly while up stairs it would be an unhandy piece of work to get him down, and from that time to the time of his death he had slept nightly in his watch box at the canal lock, where, on Thursday night, he closed his eyes in his last long sleep; and that, too, at his post of duty, where he was ever found in life.

After his death it was found impossible to remove him from the watch box without enlarging the door, and this was done by tearing out nearly the whole end of the building, when he was removed to the collector's office, near by, where his remains were viewed by thousands of people from different sections of the country. The coffin in which he was placed was made of very heavy plank, and securely fastened together with iron bands and braces to prevent the possibility of an accident while moving the corpse. Its measure, inside, was two feet nine inches wide across the breast, eight feet three inches around, and five feet eleven inches in length; being large enough to hold four ordinary sized men, with room for a half dozen small boys.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, and was the largest ever held in our neighboring borough—the people turning out en masse, and the attendance of boatmen from along the entire line was very numerous, every one of whom knew John Boussum and loved him as a brother for his many manly qualities. Deceased, at the time of his death, weighed four hundred and sixty pounds, and knew that no hearse could befound large enough to admit of his corpse, and previous to his death he requested that his remains should be taken to the cemetery upon a truck wagon, drawn by four white mules, which request was complied with. Eight pall bearers found it very heavy work in handling the corpse. Mr. Boussum leaves a family, two brothers and three sisters, as well as a large circle of friends, to mourn his untimely demise. One of his sisters, we are informed, weighs nearly as much as did the deceased, and is now in excellent health.

New York Fashions.

(Courier's Street, Saloon and Shop.)

COIFFURES.

Though various styles of dressing the hair are adopted, they are all more or less elaborate. There is but little difference between the styles worn abroad and those which are seen here. Many coiffures show the chatelaine braids, others consist of a single roulean of hair, round which a loose three plait is arranged. Others are composed of three pliats; the central one which decends like the chatelaine braids, is kept in place by a handsome comb. The outside twists commence at the side and crossing over the front they fasten on the opposite side. Curls are not so generally worn abroad as they are here, and it must be confessed that they are a very graceful and picturesque addition to the chatelaine braids. They who wish to adopt something more simple for mourning, can wear their own hair, rolled or plaited between the braids, or they can part in the centre and plait it in with the braids, or they can wear it as an outside plait, while a black velvet bow with ends can be worn between the back braids.

THE POMPADOUR ROLL.

Of course fashion lays down certain laws regarding the coiffure, but it is a folly for a lady to adopt a particular style which does not suit her face, simply because somebody says such a style is adopted by the autocrats of fashion. For instance, the Pompadour roll is just now in high favor, but the Pompadour roll is becoming to very few faces, and when such is the case it should not be worn. If it is more becoming to bring the chatelaine braids forward, so that they may show from the front, and give width to the head, we should advise a lady to wear them in that manner, although fashion decrees that that they should be kept back so as to give the head as narrow an appearance as possible. If frizzes or light curls drooping over the forehead, or the heavy braids which are worn in front, suit the face better than any other style, we hope ladies will continue to wear them, no matter what the commands of fashion may be.

LACE,

was never more worn than it is at the present time. Honiton, owing probably to the fact that the wedding veil, and bridal dress trimmings of the Princess Louise are to be of that lace, is once more common in vogue. Point lace is an especial favor with all who can afford to pay the cost. It is worn upon all dressy occasions, and the same people—that is, those who can afford it—have the bad taste to wear it upon mourning dresses, and upon aprons, which are of course made of velvet, or silk, or same other costly material.

A Singular Wedding Invitation.

The following unique wedding invitation appears, by authority of the parties interested, in the Coatesville Union:

"To be married, if Divinely permitted, Joseph Brinton and Anna M. Howland, at the residence of the former, near Ercildoun, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

"A public meeting being appointed for the purpose on Sixth day, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Sober neighbors and acquaintances who may incline to attend are cordially invited so to do."

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A GENTLE BENDER.

BY B. BLOOD.

Julie was mine from childhood;
We tumbled in clover mows,
We fished in the brook with a pin for a hook,
We swung on the beuded boughs;
I saved her life from the river
When our raft was split in twain—
She had not touched the bottom
Ere I had her up again.
Then for long years I missed her—
In school and foreign land,
Where she met Count Gambolliero
And the Duchess of Fourinhand.
Then back to Hail Columbia
With a lot of foreign airs,
Which I gobbled up as a tiger-pup
Would gobble a nest of hares.

Yet alas! a "mangled exile,"
(With a tenderness for hash
At Delmonico's north counter),
Turned her gentle calabash.
Folks said he played "draw-poker,"
And "cases" kept at night;
I've no idea what "cases" are,
But I "poked" *him* out of sight;
And Julie laughed as in other days,
And the thing turned out all right.

And now we're off a-kiting
Around our honeymoon,
With a blanket-strap and a lunch-box
As big as a small pontoon—
The coseyest pair of turtles,
With only a single spoon;
And the folks in the cars all "spot" us,
For they chuckle "Happy elves!"
"Tah-tah!" and "mighty tighty!"—
They know how it is themselves!

The Desolation of St. Denis.

A fearful picture is drawn by the correspondent of the London Times with the Saxon army, of the effects of the bombardment upon the cathedral town of St. Denis:

On Tuesday I left Le Vert Galant to work my way round to the south, and in my progress to the headquarters of the German armies I saw scarcely anything but ruin in every town and village through which I passed, up to the time I reached St. Germain next day. Certainly there was peace everywhere. Villages which a week ago were filled with troops, I find without a soldier. Not a cannon or a rifle disturbed the stillness of the lonely plains and deserted homesteads; but the results of the bombardment and defence met the eye everywhere along the route, and one could not but feel that a destroying angel had passed over one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. I passed through the village of Arnouville, southwest of Gonesse and northeast of St. Denis. It had been under fire of the forts of St. Denis, and how it had suffered! La Briche had done terrible execution there. The streets were furrowed with shells, and nearly every house was disfigured. It was the same as Garges; but St. Denis itself was the sight. I found that the town had been thrown open, and I entered it. From the northern road you approach it through a long suburb of nearly a mile of houses. I don't think a single one of them had escaped the effect of the fire of the German siege batteries. Roofs had been smashed in, walls had been smashed to pieces, stories had been burnt till not a beam or window-sash was left, and certainly not one house in the faubourg could boast of a whole pane of glass. On coming to the *enceinte* of the town I could readily understand how the bombardment of St. Denis must have influenced the government of Paris. The ditch had been ploughed up with shells; the bastions had been battered, the shells had torn the earthwork about the embrazures, and reduced much of the defences to a state of dilapidation nearly approaching to complete destruction. Inside the fortifications matters were even worse. The gasometer had been blown up, the very gaslamps in the streets had been smashed into small pieces, and the stone copings on the roofs of the houses had been split and hurled from their positions down into the street below. The Rue de Paris, the principal street of the town, was terribly battered, and so was the Rue Compoise. I remarked that corner houses had suffered most severely. The angular section had been struck as if by design. Very many of the houses were without chimneys—the whole stack had been carried away. The stately official residence of the Sous-Prefect had been dreadfully pounded. The Imperial arms in stone on the front of it had been entirely denuded of the eagle, and half a ton of stonework had been carried away from the front of the building. Happily the Abbey is scarcely injured. One or two shells struck one side of it, and damaged a little of the stonework, but that is all. German soldiers were on the tower, German officers and German soldiers were parading the nave and the aisles, and I heard an eloquent Frenchman telling several of them that it was unjustifiable of the Prussians to have fired in the direction of a building in which reposed the ashes of great sovereigns, whose memory ought to be sacred not only to France, but to all the civilized world. There were perhaps 20,000 bags, filled with earth, piled up in the Abbey, and about one-half the nave had been dug up to a depth of ten or twelve feet. On inquiry I found that it had been burrowed for the purpose of filling those bags. The pretty parish church of St. Denis, on the Boulevard Giot, had suffered much more than the Abbey. Some dozen bombs had fallen through the roof and come right down to the flooring. I was told that no fewer than ten thousand shell had entered St. Denis, and that during the five or six days of the bombardment many families had never seen the light of Heaven. They sheltered themselves in the cellars. Food had been dreadfully scarce there; but after the occupation of the forts and the town by the Prussians it had begun to come in. The aspect of the place was extraordinary on Tuesday. In the direction of the fortifications the pavements of the streets were "up," as we say in London. They formed barricades, which had not yet been taken down. About one-third the shops were open; the rest were either wholly or partially closed. Scarcely a house had windows. They had all been smashed by the concussion caused by the tremendous fire from the Prussian batteries.

Description of a Quadrille.

It is described "thusly" by a young man who tried it: "We both bowed to both of us, and then to t'other; then the fiddle tunked and the thing started. I grabbed for her female hand, she squeezed mine, we both slung each other, then changed base clear across the room, jumped up and down ever so many times, then my dear me dozed a doe and hop scotched home again (from a foreign shore); then we two forwarded four, ladies changed, we X over, turned around twice, chas-sayed sideways, I backed to place, she dittoed; side couples to the left, side couples turn gentlemen, side couples turn ladies, ladies turn side couples, head couples turn side couples, all hands around, back again. First fellow takes opposite gal, slings her around, take your own gal, and t'other feller's gal forward and back, twist both gals two times, sling 'em to opposite feller, let him do the same as you, and back again to places; light gentleman balance to heavy lady, heavy lady duplicate, promenade all gals to the center, fellers catch hold of each other's hands, bob up and down, each fellow takes his gal back to place. Right gentleman spin right lady, right lady spin left gentleman, all twist each other, do it again, over, repeat, keep it up; all turn to t'other backward, sideways, each couple swing t'other couple, cross over back again to our seats."

VARIETIES.

—The revenue of Great Britain last year amounted to $355,339,775 in gold.

—The New York Foundling Hospital is to have accommodations for 500 infants.

—"None but the brave deserve the fair," and none but the brave can live with some of them.

—The latest from London is, that the Prince of Wales has determined hereafter to lead a virtuous life.

—The difficulty with the Cuba cable is said to be that loggerhead turtles will bite it off and stop the current of electricity.

—At La Crosse, Wisconsin, they victimize the poor countrymen by selling them jujube paste for sole leather.

—Memminger, formerly Confederate, Secretary of the Treasury, has been made president of the Charleston (S. C.) Bible Society.

—An æronaut has discovered that a woman's voice is audible at a height of two miles, while a man's voice has never been heard higher than a mile.

—In a whirlwind off Hatteras Inlet last week, which struck a flock of wild ducks, thousands were killed. A schooner just arrived at New York picked up large numbers of them.

—A colored barber in Iowa, being supœnaed to serve as a juror, was on the usual examination, asked "are you a voter?" and brought down the house by answering, "I'se black enough, but not old enough."

—A rich old citizen of Cologne, who died there during last month, ordered in his will that he should be buried in his fur coat, being probably afraid that he should catch cold in his grave.

—A man is now on trial in Jefferson City, Mo., for murdering another by hitting him in the head with a stone, at a political meeting. He escaped to California but recently returned, and was recognized.

—An English mathematician has calculated that notwithstanding all the efforts made by the temperance societies of England, the spirits consumed in that country during the past year would form a stream a hundred miles in length, half a mile in breadth, and thirty feet in depth.

—They have temperance insurance societies in Georgia which are somewhat original. Each member pays five dollars as an initiation fee and five dollars dues each month. At the end of the year the money is divided among those who have remained faithful to the pledge.

—American resorts in Italy are said to be overrun just now by seedy Italians with titles of nobility of such length that half the letters of the alphabet are made to do duty in giving them orthographical expression, who are anxious to marry American girls with rich fathers. In Italy Counts and Marquises are plenty, while money is scarce.

—At a recent meeting of prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen at the residence of Bishop McCloskey, New York, it was resolved to raise $200,000 to secure a speedy completion of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A subscription was taken on the spot and $63,750 subscribed. It is expected the building will be finished in three years.

—A young man in Middleburry, Md., whose store had been robbed, nicely fixed a spring gun for the benefit of the burglars, should they return; but, unhappily, meeting an old customer on his way home, who wished to get something from the store, he went back and thoughtlessly opened the door. He died the next morning.

—It is stated that J. P. McMillian, who was formerly Confederate judge-advocate of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and lately has been editor of a church of England magazine in Montreal, died there in the general hospital on Thursday last, in poverty, at the age of sixty-seven years. As he had no friends to bury him, his body was ordered to the college dissecting-room, but it was saved from the student's knife, and a neighboring church gave him a burial.

—The dryest joke of the season occurred at the Baptist Church at Iowa Falls. Several candidates were ranged in front, and the audience were in their most solemn mood, when, upon lifting the trap door covering the font, it was found to be as dry as a patent office report. A little hole in the left-hand lower corner indicated where the water had gone out. The ceremony was postponed.

—One of the cars attached to a train which arrived at Detroit on Tuesday evening, was found to contain a little girl about five years old, to whose cloak was pinned a paper inscribed: "This girl goes to Kendallville, Indiana." No one could be found in the train who knew anything about her, a lady, en route to her home in Toledo, took the child, expressing her willingness to keep her until her friends were heard from.

—A poor soldier in New Hampshire, who, after three applications, succeeded in getting $100 bounty, sent at once $10 to an uncle who had loaned him that amount when he was in desperate need. A few days ago the uncle died, and by his will left the almost pennyless soldier all his estate, valued at $200,000, giving as his reason for so doing that he had many times lent money to his relatives and this one alone had repaid him.

—Mrs. Esther J. Amsdell has been awarded a divorce from her husband, a wealth brewer in Albany, and has been granted an alimony of $50,000—$20,000 to be paid down and $30,000 to be secured on bond and mortgage—beside $500 yearly for the support of each of her two children of whom she retains the custody during their minority. The report of the referee was confirmed on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday a check for the $20,000 was handed to her representative.

—Two wills have recently been admitted to probate in London. One was the will of Mr. Brassey, a famous railroad contractor. "His personalty alone, exclusive of his vast landed estates, amounted to six and a half millions." The other will was that of Mr. Mark Lemon, late editor of Punch. He left behind him the sum of £800, all told. From this the rising generation may see that it is better to be a railroad contractor than a "literary gentleman."

—A wedding of more than ordinary interest and magnificence took place at Lagrange, Indiana, on Sunday morning of last week, in the Methodist Church. Mr. John E. Belbrough, of Chicago, was married to Miss Trobridge, a highly accomplished young lady of Lagrange. On Monday morning the young wife was seized with convulsions, proceeding, it is thought, from brain fever, which continued at short intervals until Tuesday morning, when she died. The parties moved in the highest social circles.

—The steamship Wisconsin, lately arrived at New York, bringing six fine tigers and two gnus, for Howes & Cushing's circus. The tigers come from the Turni, a tract of land at the foot of the Himalayas, infested by *carnivora*, and belonging to the Rajah of Nepaul. Four of them are not yet eighteen months old, and appear to be as playful as kittens, although they are as large as a mastiff. The remaining two are full grown and remarkably handsome, but by no means even-tempered. The gnus are from South Africa.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday March 4, 1871.

THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the County Committee, adopted February 25th, the Democratic, and other voters opposed to the extravagance and corruption of the National, State and County administrations, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman of the County Committee, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH.

In the townships between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m., and elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in county convention on

TUESDAY, MARCH 14th,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention.

By order of the Committee.

feb27 D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL still persists in his hoarding policy, and at present has $103,000,000 in gold in the vaults of the Treasury with some $30,000,000 in gold certificates. With this large useless balance deducted monthly from the national debt, to make it appear in rapid process of reduction, Mr. BOUTWELL keeps up his reputation as a great financier.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

A Temperance Convention was recently held in Ohio, and a full State ticket put in the field. About five hundred delegates were present, and a platform was adopted in "favor of prohibition by law, of the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, in the State," which is quite sweeping enough. Both the Radical and the Democratic parties were denounced as anti-Temperance. The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Gideon T. Stewart, of Huron county.
Lieutenant Governor—P. M. Weddell, of Montgomery county.
Member of Board of Public Works—L. B. Silber, of Columbiana county.
Judge of Supreme Court—Samuel E. Adams, of Cuyahoga county.
Treasurer of State—Thomas Evans, Jun., of Delaware county.
Attorney General—Jas. W. Stinchcomb of Hocking county.
State Commissioner of Common Schools—Solomon Howard, of Athens county.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Arza Alderman, of Morgan county.
Auditor of State—W. B. Chadwick, of Franklin county.

RATHER LATE IN THE DAY.

Mr. JOSIAH COHEN, an Israelite, and a lawyer, and withal a prominent Radical, is out in a letter complaining of the derogatory remarks made by Senator ANDERSON of his (COHEN'S) kith and kin. It is rather late, however, for Mr. COHEN to complain of his bed. He took a prominent part in making it, and if the Know Nothing thorns begin to prick him, he is the last man in Allegheny county who should complain of it.

Mr. ANDERSON is simply fulfilling the mission of a Radical "statesman" when he mouths his denunciations of the "cormorant Jews." and indulges in opprobrious epithets toward people of other nationalities. He would not be a Radical "statesman" if he did otherwise.

Last fall when the Democratic party, with that liberality which distinguishes it, and which inquires into no man's religion or the circumstances of his birth, put forward for the Legislature, Mr. COBLENZ, a representative man of the Jewish persuasion, and a man against whom lies no word of discredit, Mr. COHEN opposed his election in opposing the Democratic ticket and gladly accepted the position of blower and striker for the Radical Know Nothing party, and helped elevate this same Mr. ANDERSON to the Senate, who seizes upon the first opportunity to heap the vilest contumely upon Mr. COHEN, by singling out his race and kindred and denouncing them as "cormorants."

This is precisely what any race or the people of any anti-Puritanic religion may expect at the hands of the Puritanic Radicals, and moreover, when they have all the facts before them, and yet deliberately walk into the fire and get burned, we do not feel like wasting sympathy upon them.

Mr. ANDERSON was only following in the wake of President GRANT, who attempted to affix historic infamy upon the Jewish people, by banishing them as a race beyond his lines, for no other reason than that they were Jews. In expressing our contempt for the narrow prejudice of Mr. ANDERSON, we but reiterate one of the oldest principles of Democracy, but at the same time we are rather glad that Mr. COHEN is getting his wisdom teeth. The man who will play the cats-paw to his enemies ought to be used as a puppet, and then be kicked aside to gratify the whims of the party who uses him for its own peculiar purposes.

And yet we have not the slightest idea but that Mr. COHEN and many people of his own nationality, will join in the Radical ranks next fall and help to elect other men to office who will seize upon the very first opportunity that offers to again give currency to Mr. ANDERSON'S estimate of them,

The Radical idea of the Jewish residents of Pittsburgh, as given by Mr. ANDERSON, is precisely the same idea held as to every other nationality, although it is concealed for certain politic reasons. The leaders of the party, knowing that Irishmen will not vote the ticket, do not hesitate to denounce and belie them upon all occasions. As soon as the bulk of the German vote ceases to go with them, just that soon the Germans will come in for a full share of denunciation. The moral of all this is, since Mr. COHEN has cut the club with which his own head is broken, he should not whimper, and if he does not want the transaction repeated in the future, let him cease to advocate the Puritanism and Know-Nothingism of the Radical party.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

On Friday night next at 12 o'clock the Forty-first Congress expires by limitation of law, and thus one of the most unscrupulous political bodies that ever assembled upon this continent will cease to exist. In vain we may search the records of that Congress for one act that looks to the real interests of the people or to the strengthening of the public liberties.

On the contrary all of its acts of a political bearing have been blows dealt at personal freedom, and direct attempts at centralization. The enforcement bill, so called, with all the speciousness that surrounds it, is designed only to be an engine of despotism in the hands of unprincipled politicians, and it is in every particular a direct and open violation of the organic law of the land.

The cry of fraud has accomplished its purpose so far as to make violence, in the control of elections, one of the prerogatives of the President of the United States. Armed with the sweeping powers of the enforcement act, he will find—or at least so anticipates—no difficulty in making the most adverse constituency tractable, and charging the effect of opposition majorities whenever he finds it necessary to do so.

Every argument in favor of the act was a denial of the public virtue—an argument which is as old as despotism itself. The pretended necessity of the law and all the arguments used in its favor are unmitigated lies—lies for which there exists no sort of excuse. While the leaders of the Radical party cling to them through design, others sound them abroad through ignorance, prompted by a blind party zeal. As for instance, we will take our cotemporary of the *Gazette* who joins in the howl against the people and insists that they are not fit to be trusted with self-government. We are charitable enough to think that this is only the result of blind partizanship, for it is indeed humiliating to think that the despots of Europe are to be strengthened in their positions by the utterances of self-constituted leaders in this once Republic. That will more effectually check the liberalization of government in England that the enactment of such a law as the enforcement act in this country? It is a declaration that the people are not fit to be trusted, and that in this country where the principle of freedom in the exercise of democratic sovereignty, it proved to be a failure, and it become necessary to hand the people over to military guardians, whose duty it is made to supervise the right of self-government, or more plainly to let a man vote, if he shows a disposition to vote the sentiments of the bayoneted martinet or his master, if not, to turn him over to the jail warden for being disloyal.

We would have more patience with the advocates of monarchy in Washington and at the head of the Radical party, if they were not so hypocritical. It is always preferable to fight an open foe, but in this as in all other countries, the insidious advance of despotism is cloaked with the most plausable baubles, after which a large portion of the people run blindly into the open jaws of destruction.

While the Forty-first Congress was not stealing the political rights of the people they were robbing them of the public treasure in some gigantic scheme of plunder, which was intended to build up a moneyed aristocracy. It has reversed every maxim of honesty, and pointed the finger of contempt at decency, and the ordinary proprieties of official life. It failed to entertain for a moment anything looking toward a punishment of the notorious thieves who have stolen by millions. The very men who have been foremost in this scheme of robbery in Congress, are branded with every species of crime, and some of them have only escaped the noose of justice by going into court and bribing jurors, or suborning witnesses to the baldest of perjury. This is the class of men who howl against the virtue of the people, and demand that the ballot-box shall be within the shadow of the bayonet.

What has this bloated carcass of political corruption, even now in its death throes, done for the people? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. It has refused to do one thing for which the people petitioned, and has even given the lie to its own leprous record, because the people asked a redemption of the pledges of its leaders, as was the case with the Income Tax. But though it is so near its death, its power for evil has not ceased, but will be felt with terrible and convulsive force, until the twelve o'clock bell of Friday night holts the door of the political charnel house upon its corrupt carcass, and turns it over to history along with the other monstrosities.

THE "AWFUL HUNGDUM PUNGDUM."

We are beginning to get seriously alarmed for our neighbor of the *Gazette*. We had no idea, until quite recently, that he was so seriously troubled on account of the "Awful Hungdum Pungdum." That he is, no longer remains a matter of question. Otherwise. he would not have interviewed Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS on the subject of the Ku-Klux.

WENDELL informs our cotemporary that the half has not been told; which fact is duly announced in italics. Now it is bad enough to learn that our loyal Radical journals have been suppressing a moiety of the truth, but to do it in italics, is to trifle with public sensibility. The announcement should have taken some mild form, and the news being broken gently.

The *Gazette* tells us that in the South "bodies of armed men masked and otherwise disguised, nightly paid demon visits to the cabins of the ignorant blacks, and by demonstrations more demonical than otherwise, so worked upon the superstition of the horrified freedmen and their families, that promises to quit the country, or to abstain from voting the Republican ticket, could easily be drawn from them." This reference to the "ignorant blacks" is very unkind, and demonstrates that even the "oldest" is now and then moved by the infernal spirit of Ku-Kluxism. Instead of the phrase "ignorant blacks," the *Gazette* should have said "our colored fellow citizens."

The object of these men, the *Gazette* informs us, is to notify the "ignorant blacks" that unless they cease to vote the Radical ticket, the penalties of the "Awful Hungdum Pungdum" will be visited on them. What could be more terrible than the verdict of the "Awful Hungdum Pungdum?" The ordinary "Pungdum" is bad enough, but when it is sublimated into the "*Awful Hungdum* Pungdum," it becomes absolutely horrifying, and the outrage committee should at once put a stop to it. Our cotemporary makes the following enquiry:

> Is it not perfectly monstrous that such things are permitted in our free country? That for opinion's sake our poor ignorant population must be compelled to fly for their lives from the places of their birth, it may be? Where this thing is to end God only knows.

It is absolutely too bad that our "poor ignorant population" should be compelled to fly from the approach of the "Awful Hungdum Pungdum." The surest way to remedy this evil that now occurs to us, is for the *Gazette* to interview the "Awful Hungdum Pungdum," and it will no doubt be able to assure "our poor ignorant population" that it is not so "awful" after all. At all events, the way the case stands, as the *Gazette* and Mr. PHILLIPS sees it, something ought to be done.

PEACE.

At length we have the assurance that peace between France and Germany has been concluded upon terms that are anything but satisfactory to the former power. Peace has been purchased at the expense of the national honor and territorial integrity of France, and the experiment of changing the nationality of nearly three millions of people.

The Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine embrace 2,668,000 population and more than eight millions of acres of land, or a territory about equal in extent to the State of Ohio.

The following statistics exhibit the comparative importance of the ceded provinces:

	acres.	1861.	Imposable revenue, '51.
ALSACE—			
Upper Rhine	1,138,000	577,000	$2,270,000
Lower Rhine	1,026,000	516,000	2,160,000
LORRAINE—			
Meurthe	1,522,000	429,000	2,350,000
Meuse	1,537,000	305,000	2,355,000
Moselle	1,542,000	446,000	2,595,000
Vosges	1,520,000	415,000	1,850,000
Total	8,108,000	688,000	$13,570,000
Whole France	134,000,00	37,500,000	$210,000,000

This in addition to the immense money subsidy to be paid, and the debt of the French nation, created for the prosecution of the war, will keep the French people ground down for generations, unless the whole thing is eventually repudiated, which more than likely will be the case. While perhaps the conditions of peace were as lenient as France could have expected in her disorganized state, they will be a constant source of humiliation to her people in all time to come. She was too weak to defend herself farther and too poor to make her voice heard in arranging terms of peace.

Germany has the strength to hold her new acquisitions, at least until a political revolution takes place in the heart of Europe. If the tendency toward the disentegration of the new German Empire should set in with any kind of force, then the opportunity if France for the recovery of her territorial losses will occur. The map of Europe is continually made and unmade, and the united Germany of to-day may be the united Germany of to-morrow. The loss of political prestige to the rulers of the smaller German States by their absorption into the empire, is likely to give Emperor WILLIAM enough to look after during his life time, if indeed he will be able to prevent the ill results of intrigues to strip the Prussian crown of its new jewels.

But Germany wanted Alsace and Lorraine, not so much for the mere territory embraced within their limits as for the advantages arising from the great stronghold of Metz which is alike the gate leading from France to Germany and *vice versa*, and gives to the party holding it the chance to pour his legions upon the other, whenever the necessities of the hour require it. No more fatal blow to the security of France could have been struck than the session of Metz to Germany, which leaves her Rhineward border exposed to invasion at any moment, which it will be hard to meet and successfully combat, and will make the battle fields of future wars farther toward the centre of France. True, a French army might flank Metz and invade Germany, but it must be resistless in its advance to even maintain its own security. Its line of communication could be at once cut off, and unless it was able to create a new and independent base of supplies, by levying contributions upon the invaded territory, as the Germans have just done in France.

The cession of two of the most valuable provinces of France was severe and painful enough to its national pride, but the money indemnity will perhaps prove to be the severest test upon the endurance of her people. While the amount of this indemnity, says the *World*, is much smaller than the demand reported at the beginning of the armistice, does not prove that German rapacity is less grasping, but only that it is more cautious and circumspect. If the demand had been as exhorbitant as was at first stated, France could not have borrowed a dollar in any money market of the world, as capitalists would have had an utter disbelief in her ability to pay. The consequence would have been that Germany would have got nothing at present, and have run the hazard of a total repudiation of the debt. She has therefore graduated her demand to the ability of her prostrate victim for immediate payment. Germany has not exacted a greater sum than France will be able to borrow if she succeeds in setting up a government which has a fair prospect of stability. France is to pay 320,000,000 thalers, equivalent to about $240,000,000 of our money. There is no reason to doubt the ability of France to raise this sum by domestic and foreign loans, although, in her present condition, she will have to pay a high rate of interest; probably not less than seven per cent., which would make the annual burden $16,800,000, or a little more than one-fifth of the interest paid by France on her public debt in the year 1869. The whole revenue of France in 1869 was about $375,000,000. The indemnity of $240,000,000 is therefore a trifle more than three-fifths of her annual revenue in a prosperous year, and the interest on it at seven per cent. only about one-twenty-third of her annual revenue before the war. She can stand this burden, though for a while she may stagger under it.

The results of the future are hard to determine. France has yet to settle upon a permanent form of Government. When a settled form of government is established new questions are likely to rrise for determination that will no doubt involve a resort to arms. Peace has been made with a provisional government as far as France is concerned, and a Bourbon or an Orleanist Prince or a BONAPARTE, would be likely to repudiate the territorial spoliation of France, and re-inaugurate war upon a new basis, and one that would create a new kind of sympathy on the part of the other nations of Europe.

CONSOLIDATION.

Upon the principle that misery loves company, we should perhaps insist upon the South Side boroughs becoming a part of this municipality. There is a movement in that direction by the cluster of towns fringing the Monongahela, which have now an ambition to take the rank of ward, rather than borough. If there is any doubt about the popularity of the scheme, let there be a vote taken on the same principle, that forced consolidation here, of sundry outlying townships. The city of Pittsburgh, as at present constituted, with her twenty-three wards and twelve thousand votes, could afford sufficient majority to satisfy the doubtful of the popularity of the scheme. What could the minority of the South Side do against such an arrangement, which would not be a greater outrage than that perpetrated against the five rural districts dragged into the present city? The population to be added in prospective, would be a handsome complement, whilst the four thousand miners would be a matter of concern to the candidates for Mayoralty. Won't some enterprising Allegheny citizen start the ball of consolidation rolling once more, and have the matter accomplished at the same time with the South Side?

HENRY D. COOKE the well known Banker of Washington City, has been nominated Governor of the District of Columbia by President GRANT.

"QUIZ."

The word "quiz" is perhaps the most singular word in the English language, as it is absolutely without derivation and without meaning, as those terms are understood with reference to the science of language. We say that a person is "quizzed," and understand that he has been made the victim of some one's jocularity; but the term we use has absolutely no meaning to it. In vain may the student look for an explanation of the word and its derivation form BAILEY to JOHNSON, but he will have his labor for his pains. The reason is plain. From the days of Babel to NOAH WEBSTER, the word was never used in any language except our own, and in that in an exceptional sort of a way. WEBSTER gives a bare definition, but no derivation of the word.

The word had its origin in Dublin, and in the following singular way: During the time that Mr. RICHARD DALY was patentee of the Irish Theaters, he spent a jolly Saturday afternoon with several wits, men of letters and fashion. While over their cups betting was introduced, when Mr. DALY staked a large sum of money that the party would hear spoken in all the principal streets of the city, by a given hour next day, a strange word, having no meaning, and derived from no known language. Heavy bets were made by each member of the party against the manager, who repaired to the theater, and late at night dispatched all the servants and attaches of the institution, armed with clalk, through all the principal streets, with instructions to write the word "quiz" on every doorstep, window shutter, and every other available surface. This strange word created an intense excitement the next day and all Dublin said "quiz." Since then every attempt to make a strange story current has been denominated an attempt at "quizzing."

THERE is no longer any doubt that Governor ALCORN intends to resign his gubernational office, and to relinquish the place in the United States Senate to which he has been elected, as the successor of REVELS. This decision is occasioned by the condition of his private affairs, which require personal attention since a severe loss recently suffered by fire on one of his plantations. It is understood that R. C. POWERS, carpet-bagger, the present Lieutenant Governor, will be elected to the vacancy in the Senate by which arrangement Mr. DOWD, President of the State Senate, will succeed to the Governor's chair. REVELS is to be left out in the cold. In fact, he was only allowed to go to Washington for the short term in order to humbug the colored race. Having used him for that purpose, he is now cast aside like a worn out garment.

THE Democrats of the next House of Representatives hold a caucus to-night, to select candidates for Speaker and Clerk.

SAN DOMINGO AS A SANITARIUM.

Reply to the Feeble Letter of Dr. Vinton.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

"SIR: I an neither am American nor a Dominican, and to me it is quite indifferent whether the Republic of San Domingo is or is not annexed to the United States. But as I notice that the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., believes that the island will be a very fine place for American invalids, and as I see this idea indorsed in most flattering words by the *Herald*, I hope that you will allow me to state in the columns of your paper what is the truth in regard to this subject, as a matter of interest not only to American invalids but to Americans who are still in good health.

"A royal decree of the Spanish Government, issued on the 19th of May, 1861, declared that the territory of the Dominican Republic was once more incorporated into the Spanish monarchy. This was the result of a sale of the country by Santa Anna, who was President at the time. Spain, however, did not long remain in the enjoyment of the purchase. In February, 1863, the people revolted against the Spaniards, and shortly after this I was appointed a surgeon in the Spanish army operating for the suppression of this revolt. This gave me an opportunity, unfortunately, to acquire a through knowledge of the *gloriously beautiful tropical climate* of the island.

"In less than one year Spain sent about forty thousand soldiers to San Domingo. Of these scarcely twelve thousand left the island, when in 1865 the Spanish Government abandoned the war in consequence of a vote of the Cortes repealing the act of annexation; the others, twenty-eight thousand in number, met their graves in this *gloriously beautiful tropical climate* through the effects of the malarial fever there, *febris paludica*. This fever is deadly not only to foreigners, but to natives also; and it prevails there all the year round.

"Thus, sir, Spain lost twenty-eight thousand soldiers out of forty thousand, besides about sixty millions of dollars, in this fruitless attempt at annexation.

"If the Reverend Dr. Vinton whom I believe to be as good a minister as he is a bad physician and statesman, desires any further information about the *gloriously beautiful tropical climate* of San Domingo, he can consult the records of the French Sanitary Board in that island during the war of France against the Republic of Hayti. From these records he will learn that out of fifty thousand men whom France lost in that inglorious struggle, over forty thousand perished from the same disease, that is, from *febris paludica*.

"The Spanish Government thought that by changing the commanders of its army the revolution might be subdued, and accordingly, it made many such changes But experience proved that it was all a mistake. No Generals and no soldiers are skilful enough or strong enough to contend against the effects of a deadly climate.

"In regard to what the San Domingo correspondent of the *Sun* says of the navy-yards, arsenals, and ships of war of San Domingo, which President Grant has so solemnly spoken of, I am able to affirm that the correspondent is entirely correct. San Domingo never had an arsenal or a navy yard, and still less a ship of war.

"I am, sir, yours very respectfully,
"F. QUIXANO, M. D."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1871.

Senate

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. BLAIR rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Secretary and had partly read an article from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, stating that at a caucus of the Republican Senators, for the purpose of consulting on measures necessary to protect the lives and property of loyal citizens, against Ku-Klux depredations in the South, Senator Scott, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, made some statements of testimony taken before the Committee concerning affairs in North Carolina. These statements were to the effect that much of the testimony was of a startling character, that there were 40,000 men, rebel Ku-Klux, already organized in North Carolina, and acting under some central authority, and it was in evidence that a similar organization already existed in nearly every Southern State, but the investigation had not been pursued far enough to warrant any more definite statements.

At this point before the article had been concluded Mr. SHERMAN objected to it being read further on the ground that it was not in the nature of a personal explanation.

Mr. BLAIR then stated the purpose of his explanation as a member of the investigating committee referred to. He desired to call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to the matter in the presence of the Senate. These statements of evidence privately taken before the committee, whose proceedings were intended to be secret, were alleged to have been publicly made by the Chairman. He believed it a violation of the privilege of the Senate, that evidence should be divulged even in Republican caucuses, for the purpose of procuring hostile legislation.

Mr. SAULSBURY desired to make a suggestion, which if followed, would, he thought, save Senators a great deal of trouble in the future. That was not to read the New York *Tribune* at all; (laughter.) MR. CRAGIN then withdrew his motion to take up the bills, and asked the Senate to appropriate one hour this evening for its consideration.

Objection being made, Mr. CRAGIN gave notice he would move the bill as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill when it came up.

Mr. THURMAN moved to take up the bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts and other purposes. Lost.

The Postoffice appropriation was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion to lay on the table.

The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to one million per annum. The motion to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment to the bill now pending in sending to suspend the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, now being built, and requiring it to be raised from seventy, as at present, to one hundred feet above low water mark.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the amendment in the interest of commerce in the Ohio river business, Mississippi Valley and adjacent thereto, claiming the bridge was an impediment to navigation.

Mr. SCOTT argued the bridge was built in accordance to law, that the government had expressly authorized the construction, in pursuance of which the company had advanced money and sold their bonds, and Congress could not now in good faith make any change as proposed, without providing for compensation to the company. He submitted an amendment to pay the company $280,000 for raising the bridge, this being the estimated cost reported by the Board of Engineers.

House.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to insert an appropriation of $50,000 to commence the work of the establishment of a Navy Yard at New London, Connecticut, and argued in its advocacy.

Mr. DAWES opposed the proposition, admitting that New London was a good locality for a Navy Yard, but contending that until it was officially selected and authorized by law, it was premature to make an appropriation for it. He intimated that a service of plate had been presented to persons who were supposed to have influenced the selection of League Island as a Navy Yard.

Mr. STAKWEATHER accused Mr. Dawes of arguing and voting against his own record, he having heretofore supported a proposition to establish a Navy Yard at New London. The amendment was rejected. The item of $394,897, for the New York Postoffice and court house, gave rise to the usual discussion, participated in by Messrs. Farnsworth, Dawes, Sargent, and Niblock. The appropriation was finally made. The appropriation for the Postoffice and court house, at Omaha, Nebraska, was increased from $25 to 50,000.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, an item of $10,000 was inserted for repairs to the Custom House and Postoffice at Pittsburgh Pennsylvania.

An item of $a00,000 for the erection of Government buildings at Trenton, New Jersey, was ruled out, on a point of order, but on motion of Mr. DAWES the rules were suspended so as to make the item in order, and which was agreed to.

The same action was taken in regard to an item of $212,000 for government offices and appraiser's stores at San Francisco, was agreed to. An item of $200,000 for a building for a bureau of engraving and printing, for the Treasury department, was excluded on a point of order. An item of $150,000 for a government building at Hartford, Ct., was ruled out, on a like point of order. A motion to suspend the rules so as to regard it in order was ruled out, and to agree to it was rejected. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. STRONG, a similar item was inserted with the amount reduced to $100,000. An item of $200,000, for a government building at Albany, N. Y., was ruled out on a point of order, but the rules were suspended and the item inserted.

Like action was taken as to the item of $150,000 for a government building at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the item of $100,000 for a government building at Port Huron, Michigan.

The item for $50,000 for a government building at La Crosse, Wisconsin, was excluded on a point of order, the House refusing to suspend the rules so as to make it in order. Subsequently on motion of Mr. DAWES the same item, increased to $50,000 was inserted, together with an item of $50,000 for a building at Jefferson, Missouri, and one of $25,000 for a building at Kansas City, Missouri.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, an item of $100,000 was inserted for government buildings at Covington, Kentucky.

Mr. MYERS asked leave to move for an appropriation of $17,500 for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, placing that mission on a footing with the mission of the German Empire, France and England.

Mr. DAWES objected.

The House having reached the forty-third page of the bill, nothing more being left but light house appropriations, a section to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to refund duties to parties entitled to such refunding, and a section to place the mission to the German Empire on the same footing as the missions to England and France, the remainder of the bill was agreed to by a single vote, under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. JUDD desired to move to recommit the bill, with the instruction to strike out all appropriations for new work; but Mr. Dawes declined to yield for the motion.

Mr. HOLMAN then moved to lay the bill on the table. The vote was taken amid much confusion and excitement. The bill was laid on the tale. Yeas, 115; nays, 71.

Mr. DAWES moved to reconsider the vote. Pending action on that motion,

Mr. HOOPER from the conference Committee on the question between the House and Senate, in reference to the right of the Senate to originate a bill to defeat the Income tax, made a report on behalf of the House. The managers report recommends the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the House maintains that it is its sole and exclusive privilege to originate all bills directly affecting revenue, whether such bills before the imposition, reduction, or repeal of taxes, and in the exercise of that privilege in the first instance, to limit and appoint ends for purposes of considerations and limitations, such bills whether relating to matter, manner, measure or time for the instruction of the subject for the right of Senate to propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice he would call up the resolution for action on the first opportunity.

Mr. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in favor of the claims of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, for two per cent. proceeds of sales of public lands and Indian reservations within those States, since their admission into the Union, estimating all such lands at $1 25 per acre. Also, in favor of paying the Choctaw nation Indians $250,000 in United States bonds, under the treaty of 18th April, 1866.

The House, at six o'clock, adjourned.

Senate.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Mr. CONKLING called up the bill to Prevent cruelty to animals, while in transit, by railroad and other means of transportation within the United States. He said Mr. Bergh, of New York, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, desired more stringent measures, but deferred to the opinions of the friends of the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY suggested an amendment, which created general merriment, making it unlawful under penalties of a fine and imprisonment, to confine chickens or fowls in any house, or other place of confinement, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours.

Mr. DAVIS thought the amendment for all practicable purposes was about as sensible as the original proposition.

The Army Appropriation Bill then came up as unfinished business, when Mr. SAWYER moved its postponement in order to take up the House bill relating to the Panoche land grant, or McGarrahan claim. Not agreed to. The

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Was then proceeded with and amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations. Adopted. The only one of importance was reducing the appropriation for stre officers' quarters of military store houses, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, from $600,000 to $750,000. A number of amendments to the bill were laid on the table, including one by Mr. SAULSBURY, prohibiting the use of any money appropriated by the bill to pay the expenses of transportation of any officer or soldier to or from the place of election.

At this point the VICE PRESIDENT announced the appointment of the following Committees of Conference: On Indian Appropriation bill, Messrs. Cole, Harlan and Stockton. On Legislative Appropriation bill, Messers. Sawyer, Turnbull and Bayard.

Mr. STEWART'S amendment was then discussed by Mr. EDMUNDS in opposition as involving the surrender of a right which seemed to him to exist in the statute of 1864. The liability of companies to pay over interest as fast as it accrues, and questions involved in the controversy between the government and railroad companies were debated by Messrs. Sawyer, Davis, Casserly, Stewart, Sherman, Thurman and Trumbull.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the amendment to reserve to the Government the right to press its claim against roads whenever these circumstances would warrant it. The amendment was to add the following: But nothing contained in this section shall be held to effect, change or impair the legal right of the United States to the repayment by such railroads of interest paid by the United States, and the legal right of all parties with respect to such interest, shall be determined by previously existing laws. Rejected.

Mr. STEWART'S amendment was then adopted in the following form, ayes, 36; nays, 18,—in accordance with the fifth section of the act approved July 21st, 1864, entitled an act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and secure to government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, approved July, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay out of any money due the Pacific Railroad Companies mentioned in said act, and doing service for the United States, half of the compensation at rates provided by laws for such services heretofore or hereafter rendered.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a proviso was attached that nothing herein contained shall be held to determine the legal rights of the several parties, or give construction to the statutes aforesaid, all of which are to be left for future adjudication.

Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment appropriating $20,000 for National Homesteads for soldiers and sailors' orphans at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Not agreed to. At six o'clock, a fter a short extra session, the Senate took a recess till evening.

House.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. LOGAN moved the rules be suspended, and the House agree to the Southern Rail Road bill.

Mr. RANDALL preferred the House should insist on the amendment to the bill, by which the Senate land grant of 26,000,000 acres was reduced to 13,000,000.

Mr. LOGAN said he too much preferred the House bill to the Senate bill, and had so voted, but it was certainly an act of courtesy on the House to agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL, does the gentleman think it an act of courtesy on our part to give away the additional 13,000,000 acres of public land.

Mr. LOGAN, That is not the question. The only question is whether the House will accord to a Committee of conference.

Mr. BANKS. I understand that the House is not disposed to take up the Senate bill. The Committee of Conference will be governed by the views of the House and the House will have the power to control the action of the committee. For myself, I feel free to say there is no expectation whatever that the Senate bill will be passed by the House.

Mr. RANDALL. I prefer to keep the bill where it will require a two-thirds vote to get at it.

Mr. BANKS. That is to defeat the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD. Perhaps the gentleman would prefer to keep the bill out altogether.

Mr. STEVENSON—The whole Union north and south of Kentucky, wants the right to pass through that State and she refuses that right.

The bill was read in full. The rules were suspended and the bill passed. Yeas, 131; nays, 62.

Mr. SARGEANT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, and that debate be confined to speeches of five minutes, and if at the end of the second speech the previous question be not seconded, the pending bill be laid aside.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That at twelve o'clock to-morrow the House will proceed to the business on the speaker's table, and the following restrictions: As each bill is reached a debate of five minutes pro and con, be allowed, and also one amendment. If the House shall then refuse to second the previous question, the bill to be laid aside, retaining its place on the Speaker's table, and no dilatory motion of any kind shall be entered, nor shall a motion to adjourn be in order before half past four o'clock P. M.

Mr. SARGENT accepted Mr. Kelly's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said that was no way to do business. They might as well try to pass, by one vote, all the bills on the Speaker's table.

The resolution was rejected, there being only 48 votes in its favor.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to protect loyal and peaceable citizens of the United States in the full enjoyment of their rights of personal liberty and property, and to enable such persons to preserve and perpetuate evidence of losses claimed to have been sustained by them in the war, in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. COX moved the bill be rejected. Negatived.

While the bill was being read, Mr. WOOD took the floor, and moved the rules be suspended and a bill be passed repealing all laws and parts of laws imposing duty on foreign coal, the bill to take effect immediately.

Mr. BUTLER asked the speaker how Mr. Wood got the floor to make that motion.

The Speaker stated the reading of the bill had been going on under the rule, and the motion of Mr. Wood was to suspend all rules. The rules were suspended and the bill passed. Yeas, 144; nays, 48. The following members voted nay.

Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Armstrong, Ayer, Blair, Bales, Booker, Burdett, Cessna, Cobb, of North Carolina, Dickey, Donley, Duval, Getz, Gilfillan, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hammill, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, McKenzie, Mercur, Moore, of New Jersey, Morphis, Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packer, of Pennsylvania, Phelps, Platt, Porter, Prosser, Randall, Seofield, Smith, Swann, Taylor, Tillman, Townsend, Wallace and Wilson, of Ohio.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspent the rules, and the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to protect loyal and peaceable citizens of the United States, and a farther reading of the bill proceeded with, to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports, until finally disposed of. Negatived.

On motion of Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, the Senate amendment to the House bill for an international exposition in 1876 was concurred in, and the bill passed.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the postal appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER insisted that instead of imposing upon him the responsibility of discriminating between members who desire the floor to move to suspend the rules and take certain bills from the Speaker's table, the House should go to the Speaker's table, and go through with the bills on it, passing those to which there was no objection, and allowing motions to suspend the rules for the passage of such bills as are objected to. He would only do so by unanimous consent. Unanimous consent was given, and the Speaker announced that he would commence at twelve o'clock to-morrow, and that the calendar should be first gone through with, so as pass all bills not objected to.

On motion of Mr. TWITCHELL, an additional rule was adopted, prohibiting smoking in the hall or galleries. The Speaker stated there was no such rule now existing.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on the Naval Appropriation Bill, reported the Committee had been unable to agree, and moved the appointment of another Committee. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS, the Senate Amendment to House bill, allowing the issue of duplicate registered bonds, in cases where originals have been lost or destroyed, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. AXTELL, the Senate bill passed in April, 1870, for giving effect to various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada, and allowing the selection of school lands in California, was passed.

The House at 5:10, adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to investigate and report upon the existing indebtedness between the United States Government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, particularly as to the amount of money and land subsidy voted to it by Congress; amount of company's bonds which Congress guaranteed the payment of, principal and interest; what interest was paid in bonds; what disposition was made company's proceeds of their bonds sold; what amount of money or property said company had disiributed among stockholders; also, as to operations of credit mobilier, and who comprised it.

Mr. HOWARD objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. HAMBLIN, Senate took up the resolution to continue the investigation by the special committee of the Ku Klux outrages in the South during the first session of the 42d Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to require the proceedings of the committee to be published. His object was to prevent false impressions upon the public by one-sided newspaper statements of the testimony.

Mr. BLAIR referred to the statements of testimony before the committee alleged to have been made by the chairman, Mr. Scott, before the Republican caucus. He was confident no such statements had been made, because there was no truth in them. There was no evidence before the committee rising to the dignity of a fact in support of the statements. He desired the statements made public in order that the committee as well as individuals, whose character was now maligned, might have an opportunity to disprove the accusations.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question being on Mr. McDONALD'S amendment to pay for Quartermaster and Commissary stores, furnished the army by loyal citizens of the south. After various modifications of the amendment was adopted. Yeas, 34; nays, 22; in the following form: And be it further enacted that the provisions of the act of July 24, 1864, entitled an act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, &c., are hereby extended to loyal citizens, who remained loyal during the late war, and who in no way voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, provided that service in United States army during the rebellion as a commissioned officer or enlisted man shall be held to be prima facia evidence of loyalty, unless some act of disloyalty shall be proven to have been committed after said service, and the benefits of this proviso shall be extended to citizens of the State of Tennessee, and all such parts of said act as make a discrimination between loyal claimants, because of residency are hereby repealed. The following Senators votes nay:

House.

All land grant bills from the Senate were objected to and laid aside until after the first reading of the calender. Bills on the calendar were then called in order, and a number of Senate bills, most of which were of a private character, passed. No objection being made a second call of the calendar was commenced, and Senate bills granting lands for the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnepeg District, British America, and to provide for the erection of a Government building at Trenton, New Jersey. Passed under suspension of the rules.

Motion to suspend the rules in favor of representative apportionment bill and those granting lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake, to the west end of Lake Superior, amended in favor the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, were all rejected, none receiving two-thirds votes in the affirmative.

Proceedings were interrupted by the report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT explained the report. He called attention to the fact that the contest which had been going on for the last five or six years on the question whether Senate had a right to exercise power in making treaties with scattered bands of Indians, within the territory of the United States was ended. That point had been yielded by the Senate. A provision had been incorporated by the Conference Committee in the bill, that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation or power with which the United States can contract by treaty, but that nothing in that provision shall invalidate or impair the obligations of any treaty heretofore lawfully made, or ratified with any such Indian tribes or nations. He said this provision was the same that had been drawn up by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Armstrong, and submitted to the House. He called attention to the fact that the amendments provided in the conference report guarded against allowing commissions for services to agents, and also required vouchers for Indian goods to be submmitted to the Indian Commission.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1871.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Special Committee on Public Printing, made a report as indicated in Friday's legislative dispatches. There had been much extravagance in this branch of public service, during the last ten years, and large amounts would have been saved at market rates. No items in the State Printer's bills were looked into, they were not sworn to, and the certificate of the Superintendent of Public Printing, resident elsewhere, are sufficient to pass bills; orders for printing not even passing through his hands. The fifth volume of the State Military History was going through the press, the State Printer claiming five dollars per copy, four dollars being sufficient. Numerous figures are given, showing large and unnecessary expenditures. The State Printer, however, could not afford to do work under the act of 1856. It is extras that pay him. On this supposition all bidders calculate in their bids. The Superintendent of Public Printing cannot afford to reside here at eight hundred dollars a year and consequently could not supervise.

Mr. BUCKALEW reported also a bill regulating printing as indicated on Friday. It in addition gives the Superintendent of Public Printing $1,600 with a long schedule of prices for all kinds of work.

Mr. OLMSTEAD—Repealing the ninth section of the bill of 1868. This section gave attorneys three dollars in judgements under one hundred dollars; a joint resolution relative to the centennial celebration in Philadelphia, in 1876, which provides for a legislative joint committee to act in conjunction with other committees; a bill for collection of mineral statistics, which provides that all railroad and mining companies, owners of petroleum lands, etc., shall make returns to the Auditor General.

Mr. GRAHAM—Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Shousetown.

Mr. EVANS, Authorizing the loan of surplus funds in the public treasury, which provides that the commissioners of the sinking fund shall advertise in two daily papers in Harrisburg Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, monthly, for proposals for bids for the use and safe keeping of funds not needed for public use; succesful bidders to deposit in the State treasury, State or United States bonds as security; which shall release the State treasurer from responsibility.

Mr. ANDERSON, Authorizing an additional tax of three mills for school purposes in McKeesport; authorizing Peebles sub-school district, Pittsburgh, to borrow $28,000; supplement for Pittsburgh Gas Company, which authorizes voting by proxy; incorporating Home Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; principal corporators A. Crady Wilkens, James McAuley, George Wilson.

THE HOUSE

The House met at 7½ P. M. The special order being the Constitutional Convention bill, and speeches were made before crowded lobbies. The bill was sustained by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats, the difficulty being in the basis of representation, whether upon the apportionment of 1864 or 1871.

Mr. MANN, Republican, declared it the duty of the Governor to keep this Legislature in session till next election, if necessary, to apportion the State in obedience to the Constitution.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY, Democrat, expressed a doubt in the face even of the Constitutional command, whether both Houses, in their stubborn political diversity, could possibly agree upon any apportionment, and opposed the election of delegates to the Convention on the basis of the apportionment of 1864, which the bill contemplated.

The discussion continued until late. The House continued the Constitutional Convention bill, which passed finally, at half past ten, by 52 Republican ayes, to 37 Democratic noes.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 28.

Mr. WHITE presented a correction of the septennial census of Indiana county, adding one thousand and five taxables, which was referred to the Apportionment Committee.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition from four hundred and fifty miners of Allegheny, for the extension of the mining act to the bituminous regions; others were also presented an unusually large number of petitions for local option liquor laws.

A communication from the Governor was received, transmitting the opinion of the Attorney General on the powers of railroad corporations in charges on coal, and other fuel transported, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate last week. The Governor said the condition of the anthracite coal region was unsatisfactory, and he had been contemplating a communication to the Legislature on the subject. General suspension of work nad increased rate of transportation has made coal too expensive for the poorer citizens and forges, and manufactories are obliged to stop operations. This ought not to be, and the legislature should apply a remedy. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was confined in the charter to four cents per ton per mile, the Lehigh & Susquehanna, one and a half cents, which the general railroad law double, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, was regulated by charter of 1832 and supplement of 1849, Delaware & Hudson Canal one and a half cents, and by act of 1826, allowed only twelve per cent. per annum, of whole amount expended on construction. The constitution gives the Legislature power to revoke, alter or amend any charter injurious to the people, provided no injustice is done the corporators. No further examination was made, but the Governor has no doubt of the Legislature's right in all these cases and others to revoke charter if justice is done.

The Attorney Generals opinion is long, questioning the law governing the companies named. The remedy against all companies chartered after the adoption of the constitution of 1837, was in the hands of the legislature. The general law of 1832 allowed only four cents per mile. Companies were indictable at Common law for violation of laws

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions referring to Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion in reference to the powers of railroad corporations in charging toll for transportation of coal. A long discussion ensued. Mr. TURNER believed his resolution would give the committee power to bring action against the corporations in courts, if necessary.

Mr. OSTERHOUT opposed the violence used by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Capital should control its own property; was sorry difficulties existed, hoped to see them adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

Mr. BILLINGFELT urged the imperative necessity of judicious examination of this question.

Mr. WALLACE said there were two great powers now in conflict, labor and capital. The Commonwealth was on the verge of outrage and bloodshed, and was the Legislature to sit coldly without action in support of the people's rights? Fellow men like us were in the grasp of bloodless, soulless corporations, and shall the representatives of the people be powerless to defend the interests of the laboring man? Every human being has the right to live by labor, yet his protection has been sadly neglected by the law making power. Must we stand upon ceremony, routine and technicality? The trouble arises from the fact that the supply of labor is greater than the demand, and capital may thus crush the laboring men. Organized capital has no right to oppress labor, and we have no right to help capital. The right of eminent domain lies above all, and sovereigns themselves may, on great occasions of necessity, tear up the power of government corporation and capital by the roots. Is there such a necessity now? It may or may not be, but now is certainly the time for the legislature to act peremptorily, not wait till the railroad tracks are torn up, confusion reigns, and men women and children are starving. The appointment of a committee of investigation is an imperative necessity.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S amendment was lost. Yeas, 8, nays, 23.

Mr. TURNER'S resolution passed.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the Senate bill, erecting a separate Judicial District in Westmoreland county.

The House amendment substituted two additional judges for the Tenth District. The matter goes to a Committee of Conference.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. CHALFANT presented the petition of one thousand citizens of Montour county for a law regulating tolls on anthracite and bituminous coal, making a long and earnest speech for the same, alleging that the general prostration of the iron and coal interests; thousands of workmen being subjected to famine, owing to the extortions of carrying companies; asserting the power of the Legislature to compel giant corporations to treat people fairly. If the Legislature had lost this power, it only showed how reckless had been its legislation in the past, closing by presenting another petition of the same import from six hundred and twenty-four citizens of Schuylkill county.

Mr. STEELE presented a petition of similar import from nine thousand citizens of Schuylkill county.

Mr. WILLIAMS, one of similar import, from six thousand six hundred and fifty-seven miners of Luzerne county.

Mr. ELLIS, of Schuylkill, favored the resolution directing the Attorney General to issue a quo warranto to ascettain whether the railroad companies exceeded their powers. It looked very much like malicious conspiracy on their part, the tendency of which was to make the use of coal prohibitory to the poorer classes. Here the discussion dropped.

A very large number of petitions were presented for a local option liquor law.

The Ways and Means Committee reported negatively, the Senate bill abolishing the Soldiers' Orphans Department, which kills the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up the Senate resolution, opposing the granting of land subsidies by the general Government to railroad companies. Passed—yeas, 99; nays, 1.

Adjourned till three P. M.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1871.

A supplement to the act authorizing the York and Wrightsville Railroad Company to sell its property and franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue seven thousand shares of stock thereon. Passed.

Bill authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad to sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing the latter to issue twenty thousand shares of stock thereon. Passed to second reading, Mr. White desiring time to amend so as to secure the rights of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Finance Committee made a long report on the Governor's recommendation for the sale of nine millions of assets or securities in the State Treasury, and emphatically opposing such sale, but recommending that the Governor, if he thinks proper, may issue proposals and report the result of the bids to the next Legislature. They also reported negatively, Mr. Warfel's bill to sell the surplus funds for the payment of the public debt, which, after some debate, was recommitted.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill extending to Washington county the act of 1869, providing for the enlargement of burial grounds and cemeteries in Huntingdon county.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. STEELE, of Schuylkill, introduced a resolution for a special committee of seven to investigate the cause of the complaint against coal carrying companies for imposing exorbitant charges, to report by bill or otherwise.

The House refused to suspend the orders, and the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

The local option liquor law was the special order. One hundred and thirty-seven petitions, signed by thousands from every section of the State, were presented for the bill, with three remonstrances, two from Philadelphia, and one from Cumberland.

The local option bill was continued. Discussion arose on amendments offered by Messrs. Elliott and Whitson, substituting cities and counties, for wards, boroughs and townships.

Messrs. White, Mann, Coray, Gray, Smith of Philadelphia, and others spoke against the amendment.

Messrs. Smith, of Dauphin, Putney and others spoke for the amendment.

The amendment for a vote by counties was killed. Yeas, 26; nays, 68. Those voting aye, were Albright, Boileau, Cummings, Elliott, English, Fetter, Hoops, Keene, Lamon, Leidig, McAteer, Milliken, Mooney, Putney, Reyburn, Rohrer, Rose, Schnatterly, Sloan, Smith of Dauphin, Thompson, Wells, Wiley, Wilson, Woolever and Zerbe.

The amendment substituting cities for wards, was defeated; yeas 25, nays 69. Those voting aye were Messrs. Albright, Cloud, Cummings, Elliott, English, Fetter, Hager, Humphreys, Kerr, Lemon, Ludig, Milliken, Mooney, Putney, Reyburn, Robb, Roher, Smith, of Dauphin, Starr, Thompson, Wells, Wiley, Wilson, Woolver and Zerbe. The first section of the bill passed second reading; yeas, 5, nays 35.

Those voting against the bill were Messrs. Bolean, Chalfant, Conrod, Cummings, Donnah, Duffey, Ellis, Engleman, English, Fetter, Harvey, Heretey, Hoops, Keefer, Leidig, Leonard, Lewis, McAtten, McKeon, Magee, Meek, Mooney, Morris, Putney, Reyburn, Rose, Ross, Schrattlery, Swortz, Steele, Webb: Wiley, Wilson, Woolvers, Zerbe.

All the Allegheny members voted for the bill Mr. HUMPHREYS endeavored to have wholesale dealers exempt from the bill in words where license should be voted down. He was sustained by Robb, but failed. The bill passed second reading without amendment.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1871.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,922,343,700 00
Interest	36,489,513 00
Bearing currency interest	53,238,900 00
Interest	318,265 00
Matured Debt	3,261,112 00
Interest	541,900 00
Debt bearing no interest	426,331,434 00
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad Int	13,695 00
Total Debt Principal and Interest	2,444,137,661 00
Cash in the Treasury, Coin	103,174,208 00
Currency	20,854,605 00
Total	125,028,814 00
Debt less cash in Treasury, March 1, 1871	2,320,706,845 00
Decrease of debt during past month	6,317,960 00
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	117,619,630 00
Decrease since March 1, 1869	204,754,413 00

Additional memorials have been sent to Congress signed by women against the extention of suffrage to their sex. About six thousand have so far protested against female suffrage, and efforts are making to procure other signatures throughout the country.

Lieutenant Commander Farquehar, commanding the Kansas, reports to the Department, off Mittallon, Mexico, that on the evening of the 7th of February, two distinct shocks of an earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, were felt in that vicinity, a wave about a foot in height followed. The sensation on board the ship was as if a vessel was pounding on rocks. An eruption at Orizaby has been expected for some days. As far as ascertained there has been no loss of life or damage to property.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Postmasters—John W. Pike, Canton, Missouri; F. E. Lathrop, Columbia, Missouri; J. C. Parrott, Keokuk, Iowa; Harriet E. Drury, Troy, Ohio; Charles H. Spafford, Rockford, Illinois. William H. Lesseg, Surveyor General, Colorado; James Henry, Marshall First District, Michigan.

MEDICAL

Hoofland's German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL,

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicina virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of he Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, comned with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparations should contain none but the best ingredion will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys. Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms: Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness o blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weigh in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause he above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Herdaches, Pains in the Back and Loin Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is ndicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up he system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, a the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1;T&S-y1J

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee—The Time Designated for the Delegate Elections and the County Convention.

The Allegheny County Democratic Executive Committee met on Saturday morning at the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of designating a time for the election of delegates and the meeting of the next County Convention. In the absence of the chairman, D. D. Bruce, Esq., who is in attendence at the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, Mr. Daniel Wearts of Wilkins township, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. H. Reel, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, when the following resolution, offered by Mr. Jos. S. Lare, was read:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county, and all others opposed to the extravagance and corruption of the nation l, state and county administrations, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman of the County Committee, on saturday, March 11th—in the townships between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock and elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in county convention on Tuesday, March 14th, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor G neral, and for th transaction of such business as may be brought before the convention.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and there being no other business to transact the committee adjourned.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Train Runs into a House on Pike Street—An Infant in the Cradle Narrowly Escapes.

On Saturday evening a woman and her three children had a narrow escape from death on Pike street. The train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad was going backwards into Mr. Zug's coal yard at the above named place when it went off the track and the car ran through the side wall of a house in which a man named Joseph Printer a driver of Pitcairn's resides. His wife was sitting on the steps of the door at the time, and a child three years old on her knee, there was a baby in the cradle three months old and a little girl of five years up stairs. The car ran close to the place where the woman was sitting, went through the side wall, passed within about two feet of the cradle where the infant was sleeping and shattered the inside wall very much causing several of the adjoining houses to tremble. The people in the next house were greatly frightened and at first imagined it to be an earthquake. A portion of the weather boarding was knocked out of its place and several things on the mantle piece upset by the communication of the shock. People being in a locality where a train is liable to such freaks would do well to have their lives insured.

THROUGH NORTHERN OHIO.

What Is to be Seen on the Trip—The State Editorial Convention—A Liberal Peop le and a Pleasant Occasion—The Forest City, &c., &c.

ON THE WING.

Owing to the failure—for some cause best known to himself—of the telegraph operator at Akron, Ohio, to transmit my dispatches, after receiving the copy at an early hour and promising to send the same, the following jottings are a little "late."

Taking the Chicago express on Wednesday evening, the writer was whirled rapidly away over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, and reached Massilon at 7:30, after passing Alliance, Canton and a number of other flourishing towns.

WAITING FOR A TRAIN.

In the lively town of Massillon, numbering from five to six thousand, we tarried over night, proposing to take an early train on a branch of the Mt. Vernon road to Akron to attend the convention of the Ohio editors, which assembled on Thursday, but alas for the quietude of the place, we slept away the precious moments, and the train had been gone two hours before we partook of our eight o'clock breakfast. So we had nothing to do but wait for a Chicago train, which came along in due time, which carried us to Orrville, where taking an "owl train" on the Mt. Vernon road—which, by the way, stops before it gets to Mt. Vernon—we jolted over the twenty miles of uneven road and reached Akron during the afternoon.

THE PRESS TRIUMPHANT.

Here we found that newspaper men alone possessed any importance in the eyes of the hack drivers. You see the city of Akron had set out to do the correct thing with the editors and it was doing it. All the conveyances in the city had been hired at the public expense and put at the control of the knights of the quill, to take them whenever they wished to go.

The whole city was bedizened with flags and Commerce Hall, a magnificent block just completed, was fairly covered with flags and mottoes and words of welcome. The latch string was out everywhere, and as fast as the delegates—a large number of whom were accompanied with ladies—arrived, they were assigned to private houses, where they were soon at home, and forming many pleasant acquaintences. It seemed that everybody knew everybody else in the course of a few hours.

THE CONVENTION

Transacted considerable business during its two days' session, and adjourned to meet in Cleveland in September. The press of Ohio was very largely represented, and we never met as large a body of men possessing more sound practical sense than there same country editors. With such men on the press in that State, it is not to be wondered at that the country press in Ohio is an engine of power and the agent of untold good.

THE BANQUET.

The city of Akron was the host of the occasion, and a jolly one it was. We are free to say that a finer banquet was never given than the one sat down to by the ladies and gentlemen present. Any city in the land might be proud of giving such an entertainment. Its completeness in every detail we suspect was almost entirely owing to the personal supervision of the fair ladies of the city. Toasts were offered and the usual speeches followed. Decidedly the best one was made by brother Armstrong, of the *Plain Dealer*. Mr. Spicer, who helped build the first log cabin in Akron, more than half a century ago, responded to a toast.

AKRON.

We have not the time or space to write up a description of Akron or its people, but suffice it to say that it is a go-ahead place in manufactures, &c., and its people liberal and hospitable. Its population exceeds ten thousand, and when all its projected railroad connections are finished, it will soon double that.

AN ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

We were agreeably entertained in examing a large collection of ornithological specimens, belonging to our friend, E. Oviatt, Esq., who unites with the legal profession a love of ornithology and a practical knowledge of texadermy. His collection of birds is equal to any private collection we ever saw, embracing various specimens of the eagle family, cranes, owls, ducks, &c., &c. We believe that he put up every specimen himself.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL

Was represented at the Convention by a brace of first-class correspondents, whose special mission seemed to be to record every word that was said against that paper, and carp at the occasion generally. They succeeded admirably. The Cincinnati *Gazette* was represented by Col. Maxwell, and the *Enquirer* by our good looking young friend Mr. Terry. After spending two pleasant days in Akron, despite the gale of Friday, with a sigh we bade our friends good-by and took the train

FOR CLEVELAND,

Where we arrived at a late hour on Friday night, having laid over two hours at Hudson and fathomed the mud of its unpaved streets in search of supper, which we finally managed to capture and dispose of, at the moderate rate of fifty cents a head.

The Forest City looked bright and cheery in the early sunlight of Saturday morning that was glinted back from the bright waves of Lake Erie, that were shown out by the far horizon. Just before dinner the train left the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Depot for the Smoky City, and after purchasing a lunch—"sight unseen"—consisting of two sandwiches, two pickles, two crackers and two cakes, of mine host of the Weddell, for the reasonable sum of one dollar, we turned our faces homeward, anxious once more to breathe the health inspiring smoke of Pittsburgh.

THE CROPS.

The wheat crop in Northern Ohio looks unusually unpromising. On many fields there was not a green blade to be seen, and it "looked thin" generally.

In most of the towns there was a complaint of dullness in business, but hopes were expressed that it would "look up" in the spring.

We noticed in several places where plowing for corn was already under way, and we take it that a large crop will be put out. Northern Ohio is better adapted for corn than for wheat, owing to its swampy nature in many places. MAX.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,

No. 145 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Buy a Weed Sewing Machine.

As you can readily do, with money saved from useless indulgences, on the installment plan offered by Messrs. Jno. Biggert & Son, agent of the Weed, at 116 Market street. You will find it a perfect machine in every respect. WSW-TF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of 12,000,000 acres of the best farming lands in America. 3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the state of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United states. Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from $3 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. 2,500,000 acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "Actual settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner.
U. P. R. R. CO.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
jan10:dlm-wkm

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:lyw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. jan14:3mw

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IMPORTENCE OF HEALTH

None but those deprived of this blessing know of its loss. The pimpled, blotched and tettered covered person looks upon a clear, smoth skin with jealousy, and inwardly desires the name. Those whose system are filled with the virus of SCROFULA, and other cutaneous diseases, cannot have good health, when the blood is impure, diseases is sure to follow

All have timely warning in those pimples, blotches, tetters, sores, boils, copper-colored, patches, scales, &c. Avert the calamity by purifying the system with the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Before SCROFULA takes a firm hold.

How many have the virus of Syphilis in the system, and in that condition contemplate marriage, knowing little of its baneful influences on the constitution. To such we say STOP. First cleanse yourself of those impurities. Of that Scrofulus infection, (which in many cases is hereditary in the constitution), before you bring misery on yourself and offspring.

Sold in Pittsburgh at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street. jan26

TO THE LADIES.

Why do you hesitate to produce that beautiful complexion so universally admired, yet only produced by

Courand's Oriental Cream,

Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most elegant and delicate preparation in use.

Sold cheapest at JOS. FLEMING'S (warranted genuine), 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan26

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room guarantees to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and experienced druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb flavor. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it. Sufferers, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.
Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
jan26-1y

NO MORE WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If it is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

ne6-MWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st. Birmingham. jan14:ltd&6tw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
se24:3mw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND CLASS ENGINE well repaired, and in good running order. For particulars inquire of JAMES McBRIDE, at the shop of James Rees, corner of Fourth and Duquesne streets, or on the undersigned at North Star, Allegheny county.

JAMES DONALDSON.
feb11:4tw

FARM FOR SALE.—WISHING TO move to Missouri, I offer my farm of 118 acres for sale. It is at Holliday's Cove, near station, on Pan Handle Railroad, 4 miles from Steubenville, O. It is 1¼ miles from churches, schools, stores, shops and mill. Is in an excellent community. It is a first class farm, only one acre untillable. 100 acres cleared, well watered and fenced, excellent orchard small fruits in abundance. Good buildings, large two story frame house, tenant house, large stables, sheds, &c. For information see or address me at Holliday's Cove Hancock county, West Virginia.

feb11:2tw SAMUEL ARCHER

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-e.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-e.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

The Anderson Sash Balance

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS.

Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

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An Old and Reliable Institution.

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Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
e c10 -w **124 Second avenue.**

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.
d-24-1yw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Bright Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR 1871.

The First edition of One Hundred And Fifty Thousand copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide**, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Flora Guide published. **A GERMAN EDITION** published, in all other respect similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for **Ten cents**, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
feb 15:2tw Rochester, N. Y.

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June17, 1870. au16:6mw

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14:3mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100

Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealsrs at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1y

EXECUTION'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan5:6tw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING been appointed Executor of the estate of SAMUEL WALLACE, dec'd, late of North Fayette, township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

S. W. EWING, Executor,
feb11-6tw Robinson township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL WADE, dec'd, late of the village of Noblestown, in South Fayette township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims, present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. NELSON EWING,
GEORGE K. ROBB,
Noblestown, Feb. 4, 1871. Administrators.
feb11:6tw

Agents! Read This!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. feb18:6mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FINANCIAL!

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE, PROFITABLE, PERMANENT

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100 $500, and $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 5 acres of average land to every $1,00 of outstanding first mortgage bonds besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent., gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 4¾ per cent. as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's, selling at par in currency, yields the investor 7 3-10 per cent., gold interest, absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $82. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at par, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investers generally.

FOR SALE BY

J. T. BRADY & CO., Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Corner Fourth avenue and Wood Street.

Masonic Savings Bank, 131 Smithfield Street.

Western Savings Bank, 59 Fourth Avenue.

S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, 61 Fourth Avenue.
de7

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated: Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmindfulness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Orgritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 396 Penn Street Pittsburgh, Pa
ap6:d&w

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers.

J. H. TUTTLE.
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT **EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENGTH IS SEEN AND FELT.**

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and when bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health, Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption, CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That those deposits take place when the blood is *poor, weak watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised sarsaparillas, NOT ALTERED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole resource in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

**CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TW

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1871.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

The Senate then at 2:30 took up the regular order of business, being House bill to guard the purity of elections, entitled, an act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of the Union and other purposes.

Mr. VICKERS criticised the bill as an off-shot of the unconstitutional measure of last session, under which military intervention had been resorted to at state elections, as the expedients of the Republican party for carrying elections. He proceeded to deliver a lengthy argument against the the right of Congress to interfere in such elections, excepting cases of extreme necessity, where the execution of state laws was impedded.

At 1.40 a message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the bill prescribing the form of oath to be taken by Mr. Miller, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia. Upon the invitation of the Vice President, Mr. Miller, who was present, came forward and took the oath prescribed, and entered upon his duties.

Mr. VICKERS then continued his speech on the unconstitutionality of the pending measure.

Mr. JOHNSTON said the eighth section authorized the United States Marshal to arrest election officers during the progress of an election, thus enabling them to defeat an election. He moved to strike out the section, which was not agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON then moved to strike out the tenth section, authorizing deputies at the polls to arrest any man without a process, and compelling bystanders, when called on, to assist in the arrest, under penalty of two years imprisonment.

Mr. TRUMBULL favored the motion. He approved of the purpose of the bill in preventing frauds at elections, but reminded the Senate of the consequences should bad men get control of the machinery provided for in the tenth section.

Mr. JOHNSTON'S motion was rejected. Messrs. Ross, Tipton and Trumbull voted with the Democrats.

Mr. JOHNSTON then moved to strike out that part of the 6th section imposing penalties, fine and imprisonment for refusal or neglect to assist deputies at an election.

Mr. CASSERLY regarded this as a most harsh and extraordinary provision which would punish men innocent of any intention to violate the law, either in thought or deed. A citizen would be at the mercy of a brothel keeper or hanger or of such a place, who might be acting as an election deputy. Such characters had been appointed in New York City.

Mr. SAULSBURRY did not apprehend any bad effect of the bill so far as concerned democratic majorities, as public indignation which would arise against the dominant party, would more than counterbalance any Democratic loss, in the exclusion of legal voters.

Mr. THURMAN spoke of the liability in damages to any officer and those who assisted, in making an arrest where no offence was committed. The motion was voted down.

Mr. CASSERLY submitted several modifications to the bill, he said, in the interest of law and humanity, which he advocated, but they were rejected.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to prohibit the arrest of any election officer in the actual performance of his duty. Rejected.

Additional amendments by Messrs. Thurman and Casserly were voted down.

Mr. THURMAN attributed the wholesale rejection of amendments to the decree of party caucus, under which a measure of no immediate necessity was to be forced through without the slightest change to the exclusion of more important business.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, in a two hours argument illustrated the tendency of congressional legislation to entrench on the Constitutional clause, regulating the manner of holding elections which had sole reference to ascertaining the popular will, and conferred no authority to impose qualification upon electors in the States.

The discussion was further continued by the Democratic minority, for hours, on the threatened control of elections by Federal authority, and similar topics. Republican Senators, meanwhile manifesting apparent indifference to the debate and a determination to sit all night. The Democratic members seemed disposed to test the physical endurance of the majority, and Messrs. Thurman, Bayard and Casserly, regularly succeeded each other in offer and advocacy of the amendments, and delivering of lengthy arguments on the revolutionary and monstrous character of the measure, while the rest of their associates prepared to continue the struggle indefinitely. All the amendments were rejected *viva voce*.

At 9 o'clock Mr. BAYARD was awarded the floor. In the course of a lengthy speech he denied, as a base slander on the people of his State, the charge that military was needed there to protect voters from intimidation at the polls, and asserted that the introduction of soldiers into Delaware prior to the elections last fall, was only prevented by his emphatic protest to the President. Notwithstanding, this State was invaded under the lead of a United States Marshal, by a horde of jail birds from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, disguised as Deputy Marshals, but these fellows did not dare to carry out their designs in interfering with elections, or they would have received the punishment they deserved. He was surprised at the indifference of the people of the country at the tremendous assaults upon their liberties, and attributes it to the pernicious influences of vast corporations and immense speculations in public lands, and Government Rings, under the auspices of the dominant party. The bill was ten times more dangerous than all the frauds complained of.

At 11 o'clock Mr. CASSERLY suggested an agreement for an adjournment immediately and a final vote to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN asserted that the purpose of the majority was to pass the bill before adjournment, and urged the minority to succumb as they had now occupied eleven hours.

Mr. CASSERLY defended the minority as having acted solely on the defensive, against the pressure of the overwhelming majority, who had declined either to discuss the bill or allow it to be amended. He said three minority men, and perhaps others, intended to speak at great length. The debate was then resumed. Mr. Blair addressing the Senate in a speech of half an hour, during which he said the election of Grant by the aid of the army in the Southern States, was identical with the *coup d'etat* by which Louis Napoleon, acquired power, and that Grant would yet use the bayonet in New York, as relentlessly as he had used it in Mississippi. The purpose of the bill in his opinion was to enable the President to re-elect himself by driving the Democratic party from the polls in New York at the point of the bayonet. He went on to speak of the election to high offices of military commanders, one of whom was now in the Senate by the use of soldiery under his command.

Messrs. THURMAN and BAYARD followed in amendments, which were voted down.

During further discussion Mr. CASSERLY predicted the bill would prove either the death warrant of the Republican party or the liberties of the country. At 1:30 the final vote was reached, when the bill was passed by a party vote as follows: Yeas, 39; Nays, 10.

Mr. VICKERS moved to amend the title so as to read, "An act to prevent free and intelligent voters of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage." Lost.

At 1:45 the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock, A. M.

House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations to sundry civil expenses of the government.

Mr. HALDEMAN moved to increase the item for compensation and expenses of the commission for determining the pending questions between Great Britain and the United States from $25,000 to $30,000. He said the object of his motion was to obtain an opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject of the commission. He had intended if he could have obtained the floor to offer a preamble and resolution, which he believed embodied the opinion of two-thirds of the members of the House that it was the manifest destiny of all portions of the North American continent and adjacent islands that they must in the course of time be associated together under one general government. Such inevitable annexation and changes of allegiance should be carefully prepared and facilitated, and therefore the declaration by the High Commission of the absolute power and right of the British American colonies to withdraw allegiance by the vote of the majority of the inhabitants, and to seek such other national connections as they may elect, would be hailed as an act of high amity and wisdom that would greatly allay the unhappy irritation now existing between the United States and great Britain. He withdrew the amendment.

Mr. WOOD inquired as to the item of four thousand for expenses incurred by the United States Legation of Paris, for protecting German subjects of France, and whether the German Government would not reimburse those expenses.

Mr. DAWES replied the German Government had offered to do so but our Government thought it would be a small business to go into an account on such a matter, and preferred to pay the expense itself.

Mr. WOOD expressed himself satisfied.

Various propositions were submitted by Messrs. WOODS, BROOKS, of New York, COX and FOX for repeal of duty on coal, but they were ruled out of order. Among them was a proposition by Mr. FOX to strike out an item for fuel for the Treasury Department. He remarked in this connection that while the poor people of New York were perishing from cold on account of the high rate of coal, caused by the legislation of Congress, he would not vote for fuel to toast the shins of the friends of the Republican party.

The item of $230,000 to pay the State of Massachusetts for the cost of coast defences, was ruled out of order, on a point of order made by Mr. Farnsworth, on the ground that there was no law authorizing it.

Mr. DAWES expressed surprise at the ruling of the Speaker pro tem, (Mr. Scofield,) but declined, from motives of delicacy, to appeal from it.

Mr. SARGENT, however, did appeal from it. The decision of the chair was sustained.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to suspend the rules so as to make the item in order in the bill. The motion was rejected and the item was therefore excluded.

An item of ten thousand to compensate James S. Wilson, late Land Commissioner, for the collection of a valuable scientific museum at the General Land Office, gave rise to an excited discussion, the appropriation being opposed principally by Mr. Kelsey of New York, and advocated by Messrs. Sargeant, Axtell, Beck, Dawes, Banks, Butler and Dickey.

Mr. KILSEY'S motion to strike it out was rejected.

Mr. BANKS moved to increase the item five thousand, due to Vinnie Ream for the statue of Abraham Lincoln, to ten thousand, making total amount $15,000. After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

The House having disposed of twenty pages, out of fifty-five of the bill, adjourned at 5:45 P. M

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

Mr. HOWARD presented the credentials of his successor, Chas. White Ferry, for the term commencing March 4.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON the Senate took up the House bill providing for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia.

The Chair stated the question to be on the amendment for a similar exposition at New York.

Mr. FENTON, in the absence of his colleague, called for a vote on the amendment, when it was rejected by a large negative vote. The bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the Senate non-concurred in the amendments of the House to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Howard, Kellogg and Flanagan were appointed as the committee.

The Senate took up the

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL,

And discussed various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment proposing a reduction in the item for inland mail transportation of nearly half a million dollars, was defeated by 21 to 23. The clause making an appropriation for postage of stamped envelopes was discussed upon the expediency of continuing the practice of the government in furnishing stamped envelopes with business cards and addresses printed thereon. The clause was adopted as amended, to prohibit any engraving or lithographing on the envelope, or any other printing than a request to return the letter if not called for to the address of the writer, and also prohibiting any person who has been detected in frauds on the government from bidding for contract to furnish evelopes.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved as an amendment of the bill for the Australian mail steamship subsidy, providing a subsidy of $300,000 per annum. He advocated the proposition as the means of creating a valuable commerce across the Pacific in connection with our Pacific railroads.

Mr. CHANDLER'S motion to lay the amendment on the table was agreed to by 27 to 24. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Flanagan, Hamilton, of Maryland, Harris, Hill, Howard, Howe, Howell, Morrill, of Vermont, Osborne, Pratt, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Stearns, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner and Wilie —27.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Fowler, Gilbert, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sanisaury Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Wilbams, Wilson and Yates—24.

The next amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations was to increase the subsidy now given for mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China from $50,000 to $100,000, annually, on condition that the mail service be semi-monthly, instead of monthly, and that the additional items be of not less than four thousand tons register.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table, but temporarily withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Cole. After an argument in favor of the increase subsidy by Messrs. Cole and Nye, and against it by Mr. Chandler, the Senate went into ex-session, and without disposing of the pending question, adjourned.

House.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a letter from Mr. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating in view of the action taken by the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House looking towards the repeal of the Income Tax, he had naturally delayed until the last moment before authorizing any expense in connection with the assessment of the tax, but longer delay on his part was impossible. He, therefore, urged that the action of the House be pressed to an immediate conclusion.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice, in connection with the letter, he would at the earliest opportunity, move to go into Committee o the Whole for the purpose of taking up ofe bill to repeal the income tax.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay Mrs. Lettwich, widow of contestant for a seat $2,500, for the expenses of the contest. Adopted.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to amend the act to establish Railroads and Bridges at New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a post road. Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The item of $6,000,000 to indemnify the States for costs, charges and expenses properly incurred for enrolling and subsisting troops for the defense of the United States, during the late insurrection, was stricken out, on a point of order, as not being properly in order in the appropriation bill. A like disposition was made of the item of $8,500,000 for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

The item in regard to public buildings in and around Washington, for coast survey, for Freedmen's Bureau and Navy Yards, gave rise to considerable discussion.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, and after opposition by Mr. DAWES, an item of $200,000 was inserted for works of the League Island Navy Yard.

After this vote, and in the midst of the confusion, arising from a proposition to adjourn, Mr. SARGENT asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and submit a motion that they be non-concurred in, and a committee of conference appointed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Omnibus Appropriation bill.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to insert an item of $60,000 for the construction of a navy yard at New London.

Mr. DAWES expressed the belief that it was needless to oppose the proposition, as he believed there was an understanding that this item was to be put through after the League Island one.

Mr. STARKWEATHER repelled the insinuation of there being a trade in the matter. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declared there were too many jobs in the bill to be passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. DAWES replied there was not an item in it which had not been regularly estimated for. The motion was rejected.

The House at seven o'clock adjourned.

An announcement for a Democratic caucus of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congress, was made for Monday evening next.

NEW YORK.

The French Relief Fund—Church Difficulties Settled—Violation of Revenue Laws—Lecture of Dr. Weise &c.

Special Dispatch to The Post.)

NEW YORK, February 25.—The subscription to the relief fund amount to $105,660.

The difficulties in Christ's church, Dr. Ewers, have been compromised, and beginning with to-morrow, services will be conducted with the aid of two choirs, the surpliced choir in the chancel being retained, and the quartettee choir in the gallery, added.

The proceeds of Wendell Phillips' lecture in this city, March 7th, before the Mercantile Library Association will be given to the French relief fund.

Several lottery dealers have been indicted by the United States grand jury for doing business without payment of special taxes, and bench warrants issued for their arrests.

Rev. Dr. Weise, of Cincinnati, a Jewish Rabbi, gave a lecture to-night at Steinway Hall, the last of a series of them, on the origin of christianity in which he asserted that religion was not thelogy as taught by Jesus, but a system of the Apostle Paul which he perfected while in a retirement of three years in Arabia, and that he desired the idea of the Messiah ruling on the earth in order to propetiate the Romans.

No more jurors in the Filken's case at Albany were obtained on Friday and the Court adjourned till Monday afternoon. Thus far ten have been examined and only six jurors obtained.

LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1871.

Mr. ALLEN introduced, and endeavored to pass, a bill extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Warren county, to three hundred dollars. Opposed by Messrs. White, Buckalew, and Rutan, who feared the general principle involved.

Mr. RUTAN moved its postponement. Carried.

The private calendar, embracing over two hundred bills, was considered. Among those acted on were the following: Senate bill erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into the district of Allegheny City for school and election purposes.

Mr. GRAHAM had the bill amended by requesting the consent of two-thirds of the property holders in the district instead of thirty, and providing the bill shall not go into effect till July first next, when it passed.

Restoring spring elections for ward, borough, township and election officers in Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson. Opposed by Messrs. Allen, Brooks, Turner and Rutan, and favored by Mr. White. Postponed.

Mr. GRAHAM moved its postponement for the present. Carried.

Revising charter for a bridge over the Ohio, from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, at Saw Mill Run to Allegheny city. Passed.

Incorporating the Diamond Savings Bank, Pittsburgh. Passed with an amendment by Mr. EVANS, striking out the clause authorizing more than legal interest.

Supplement for the Allegheny county prison authorizing the County Commissioners to contract with the Allegheny workhuose for the keeping of convicts, when terms are not more than sixty days. Passed.

Extending the act of 1863 for the draining of wet and sprouty lands to coal and and other mines in Indiana county. Passed.

Fixing the rate per cent. of the borough tax in East Conemaugh, Cambria county, at ten mills. Passed.

Repealing constables returns to the courts in Fayette county. Laid over, Mr. White opposing. Incorporating Freisyania Tea Importing Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

The House was not in session.

The Joint Committee of Conference on the Allegheny salary bill will probably not meet till Monday evening.

THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb., 24 1871.

Mr. TURNER introduced a preamble and resolution, reciting that cheapness of fuel and coal are essential to the prosperity of the State and citizens, and that the present railroad freights nearly double the price of coal to the consumer; resolving that the Attorney General be requested to furnish the Senate at as early day as possible, his opinon of the power of railroad corporations to charge these enormous rates. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed unanimously. This measure was submitted preparatory to action, if expedient, on the request of the Workingmens' Benevolent Association of Pennsylvania for legislative enactments.

Mr. WHITE presented a resolution making constitutional reform bills the special order for next Wednesday evening. After some debate Speaker Wallace announced that it would take two-thirds to suspend the orders, which were private calendar.

Mr. DAVIS objected to the resolution, doubting the motive.

Mr. WHITE urged the necessity of action.

The resolution was defeated, the Democrats voting no, the Republicans aye.

Mr. PETRIKEN withdrew his objection to the bill changing the term of the Supreme Court in the Western and Northern Districts, and Mr. White renewed the objections.

The special Senate Committee of Investigation on the public printing, consisting of Messrs. Buckalew, Rutan and Duncan, will report on Monday. The Committee has examined numerous witnesses, ascertaining that one-twentieth of the public printing is at present done outside of law, costing the State as much as the nineteen-twentieths done inside of the law, and that Mr. Davis' bill, recently reported from the Standing Committee on Public Printing, would cost about forty thousand dollars a year more than under the bids recently made. They will report a bill repealing the law of 1864, and amending the law of 1856, covering all kinds of printing done now, requiring the joint action of both Houses to appropriate money for public books, documents, reports, etc., and providing for new proposals, and letting of the public printing under the new bill.

The Senate adjourned till Monday at four o'clock P. M.

LOUISIANA.

Governors' Veto Message—Legislative Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—The Governors message vetoing the anti-slaughter House bill was sent to the House to-day. The veto was sustained, so that the old slaughter house company, of which F. J. Pratt is the President is triumphant. The following items are among the appropriation bills passed: For the issue of State bonds authorized for the stock of the Chattanooga Rail Road two and a half millions; for New Orleans Steamship Company, one million; for improving the navigation of bayous, one and a half millions; for Louisiana Levee Company, one million annually; to pay mileages and per diem of members half a million.

The Senate at midnight passed the bill conveying the water works, upon which the city has expended two million, to a corporation of individuals for three hundred thousand dollars, and giving them extraardinary privileges.

The Committee to examine the affairs of the New Orleans Gas Light Company reported in favor of taking away the company's charter. Report adopted.

THE bark Midas cleared from New York on Saturday for Havre, with 10,264 barrels os flour, and the bark Hunter, with 3,812 barrels of flour on board, contributed by A. T. Stewart, on Friday, for Queenstown.

The Virginia House of Representatives on Friday adopted the Senate amendments to the Washington and Richmond Railroad bill and the bill is now a law.

FOREIGN NEWS

VESSEL LOST.

LONDON, February 23.—The ship City of Kingston, from Philadelphia January 10th, for Hamburg, with a cargo of petroleum, went ashore on the Vlie Flats, off the Dutch coast. The vessel is a total loss. The cargo of one thousand casks has been saved.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone moved the appointment of a select Committee of Inquiry on the Indian finances. The motion gave rise to an animated debate. Mr. Gladstone urged the joint inquiry of both houses. The motion was agreed to.

The University test bill passed.

The bill leveled against Catholics assuming ecclesiastical titles passed at a second reading.

The House of Lords to-day passed a bill granting an annuity to Princess Louise. Lord Carnanorn announced measures for National defense, and argued the necessity for early preparation, in view of the astonishing rapidity of the Prutsian campaign in France.

Lord Northbrook defended the administration of the war office. The Duke of Cambridge also made a speech in defense of the war office. He approved a large increase in the artillery and cavalry arms of the service.

The Earl of Richmond sustained the practice of procuring commissions in the army by purchase.

NO NEWS OF PEACE.

BORDEAUX, February 23.—Minister Picard has arrived here. Henri Rochefort has gone to Paris. No dispatch in regard to negotiarions for peace has yet been received from President Thiers. Prince De Joineville and Duke D'Aumati have written to M. Grevy, stating that they await the decision of the Assembly on the legality of their elections before presenting themselves to take seats in the Chamber.

GERMAR MARCH THROUGH PARIS.

PARIS, February 23.—Information has been received from Versailles that it has been determined that a portion of the German army shall march through Paris on their return home. Theirs continues vigorously to oppose this, warning the Germans of the responsibility they will incur. A placard was posted on Monday in the students quarters, appealing to the inhabitants to make a last struggle sirould the Prussians enter the city.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, February 24.—The *Daily News* says Thiers and his colleagues were to leave Paris for Bordeaux on Thursday to confer with the Assembly on Friday, and return to Paris on Saturday, when they will have a decision of the interview with Bismarck.

The *Journal de Macon* says Gen. Penholl has been ordered to dissolve the Garibaldian corps, and to disband the free corps under his command.

Telegrams from Paris of the 23d say all the conditions of peace are now settled, except that of money. The Germans demand two milliards of thalers, while France has offered to pay one milliard.

The Germans have allowed seven hundred and fifty millions for requisitions and fines and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter milliards. A friendly arrangement is anticipated.

The reported death of Mlle. Schneider is unfounded. She is alive and well.

PEACE CERTAIN—THE TERMS.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 26, via. London.—The conclusion of peace is now certain. Thiers and Favre and the consultative commission have accepted the following conditions: First, Cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort to be restored to France. Second, Payment of war indemnity of five milliards francs. Third, A portion of French territory with some fortified towns like Sedan, to remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled. Fourth, German army to enter Paris on Monday, and occupy the Champs Elysees. Fifth, Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assemby ratifies these conditions. Thiers and the Delegation return to Bordeaux to-day.

ENGLAND AND METZ.

LONDON, February 26.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Amiens, saying that much uneasiness prevails there in consequence of the report that England has interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that the fortress should not be ceded to Germany.

A FRENCH PAPER ON GRANT'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, February 26.—The *Siecle*, referring to the recent message of President Grant to Congress, says: It is incomprehensible how the President could compare the institutions of Germany and those of the United States, and the comparison must have surprised Bismarck himself.

A public demonstration was made on the 24th of February, the anniversary of the abdication of Louis Phillipe.

The proceedings were orderly and to-day perfect tranquility prevails.

TROOPS AT HAVRE.

HAVRE, February 15.—Five thousand troops with their batteries have arrived here, and fifteen thousand more are expected in case hostilities are resumed.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

LONDON, February 26.—Passenger trains have commenced to run again between Dieppe and Paris. There are two arrivals and departures daily.

The Versailles *Moniteur* of Friday states that six hundred and two field pieces belonging to the Army of Paris, have been delivered to the Germans, and one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven cannon in good condition, found in the forts. The same paper denounces the arrogance of the Parisian press in insulting the victorious Germans, and calumniating their officers by accusations of pillage and robbery. It significantly declares that the occupation of Paris would be the most efficacious means of stopping such boundless effrontery, falsehood and rhodomontale, and the entry of the troops is therefore inevitable, as soon as the armistice expires.

BERLIN, February 23.—By the Imperial decree, the opening of the German parliament is postponed until the 16th of March.

THE MARATHON MASSACRE.

LONDON, February 26.—A telegram from Athens announces that Erskine, the British Minister, has communicated to the Greek government the dispatch of Earl Granville contending that the investigation of the Marathon massacre, is insufficient and demanding fresh inquiry, especially into the conduct of official previously acquitted.

A difficulty has arisen between

SPAIN AND EGYPT,

Caused by an insult offered the clerk of the Spanish Consulate at Cairo. It was reported that all the Spanish Consuls had quitted Egypt. The Madrid *Imparial* denies this, but states that they have been instructed to act energetically. The Khedive has not yet replied to the representations of Spain, demanding satisfaction.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has resolved to make no attempt to raise funds until the meeting of the Cortez, with the exceptions of issuing treasury bonds, as authorized by the last Cortez.

FLORENCE, February 25.—The Queen of Spain is rapidly recovering from her recent illness, and will soon be able to resume the journey to Madrid.

MADRID, February 25.—The Spanish government has sent to the Viceroy of Egypt its ultimatum. The reply of the latter is unknown. Several European powers have offered mediation between Spain and Egypt,

MOVEMENTS OF THIERS.

BORDEAUX, February 25.—Thiers and Picard have not yet arrived here. The departure of Theirs from Paris even, has not yet been announced, and generally it is concluded the assembly will not meet to-morrow, and the armistice will be prolonged forty-eight hours.

MORE PEACE REPORTS,

VERSAILLES, February 24.—Midnight—Thiers, Favre and Bismarck held a Conference on Friday. Terms of peace were agreed upon, but the exact nature is a profound secret. Only know they resemble previous accounts, and to be submitted on Saturday to the consultation of the Committee. Peace is certain. The armistice is not to be prolonged. The Prussians enter Paris on Monday.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

HAVRE, February 25.—Railway service from Havre and Dieppe to Paris will recommence on Sunday.

SAN DOMINGO.

Partial Report from the Commission—Middle of April Fixed for Coming Home—Various Expeditions Out—Baez wants Money—A Philadelphia Lawyer Practising in a San Domingo Court.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

The following is from the San Domingo correspondence of the New York Associated Press, per steamer Tybee:

SAN DOMINGO CITY, February 14, 1871.

The Commission met last night and exchanged views in regard to the work remaining to be done, and the propriety of forwarding a preliminary report. The investigation so far as made, and particularly the result of the last few days, begins to open wider than was expected, at the first week, and it was agreed to name the middle of April as the time of arrival in Washington. Upon the question of a brief report by mail, it was decided not to send it. In fact considerable important information but just obtained might materially modify any report made up from what had been fully considered. The Secretary of State was addressed in a brief letter giving an outline of the work already done and a list of the expeditions sent into the interior, together with the objects of each. The date named above was also communicated as the probable time of reaching home. The parties now out officially are the following: Prof. Blake, with the geological party, and Prof. Crane, for the Commission, are on their way across the island to Puerto Plata. Prof. Ward is exploring La Vega; General Sigel has gone to Azua, and Professors Marvin and Miller have gone in the same direction, with a view to examining the copper region. Dr. Parry is making a thorough botanical examination, and Dr. Newcomb is pursuing medical researches in various directions.

The health of the whole party remaining here is excellent, while thus far, the bulk of the testimony taken indicate a very favorable condition of affairs. Certain information, the exact character of which, the Commission does not make known, has been obtained, which, in the minds of some of its members, introduces obstacles which earlier testimony did not promise. The Haytien complication is occupying the serious attention of the Commission, and the intention now is to devote much more time to its investigation than at first agreed upon. Full transcripts of such government records as relates to leases or concessions, or grants of land for railroads have been taken. They are very numerous. The expectation is that the Commission will sail in the Tennessee for Azua, on Thursday or Friday of this week. The officers and and crews of the Tennessee, Nantasket and Yantic, now all at this harbor, are well. The mail matter forwarded at once to Santiago De Cuba, care of United States Consul there, via Havana, Cuba, will be the next opportunity of communicating with the Commission. After that letters should be addressed to the Commission in care of Spafford, Bros. & Co., 29 Broadway, New York, up to March 1st, will be forwarded by them, in the Tybee, sailing March 2d.

President Baez has called the attention of the Commission to the fact that the second payment for Samana has not been made. This violation of faith, as it is regarded here, has seriously embarrassed Baez, and left nearly all his officers without pay. The opinion of the Commission seems decided that the money should be paid immediately.

Just before the sailing of the steamer a novel event for San Domingo occurred in the Supreme Court, for the first time in its history. An American was admitted to plead in a case of considerable magnitude, as principal counsel, upon application from an American here. Col. Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia, formerly of Gen. Thomas' staff, who accompanied the commission, consented to undertake the case and won it.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CURIOSITIES OF INSANITY.

Rubright's Case Disposed of Yesterday—Curious Cases of Hallucination Cited by Counsel.

Yesterday morning Judge Stowe and the Counsel in the Rubright case had a very interesting discussion on the peculiar and puzzling features of this intricate case and at length humbly acknowldged themselves all in a quandary. Instances of hallucination and monomania were cited stranger than any fairy tale. Mr. Weir quoted from a case in which the celebrated and witty Erskine had been engaged, where the man, though apparently sane on every other subject, imagined that he was carrying on a love correspondence and writing interesting *billet-douz* to her in cherry juice. Another case was cited where a man believed he had got a bee-hive in his head. The judge said that Sir Isaac Newton when deeply engaged in the profound study of mathematics, and preparing his world renowned *Principea*, took it into his head that a large number of the most beautiful women in England were dying in love with him. The point which seemed to puzzle both bench and bar was how to distinguish eccentricities and hallucination frem lunacy. They at length agreed that it was better for the court to steer the course of certainty, and not allow Mr. Rubright to so run at large until such time as he should furnish satisfactory evidence that he would not carry into practice the rash threats of shooting some of the imaginary free lovers or his wife's supposed paramours. He has therefore been remanded to Dixmont. The insane act of 1869, however, provides that it is competant for his relations to withdraw him at any time they may deem prudent, by giving satisfactory security to the Court that he will do no injury to any person. Under these circumstances he remains in Dixmont for some time longer. He did not appear in Court yesterday, but Mr. Rubright was present, and during the observations of Judge and Counsel, frequently burst into tears, and appeared to be greatly troubled. Mr. Gibson, her Counsel, stated that she had always exhibited the greatest anxiety for the recovery of her husband to his proper senses since the case commenced. Mr. Moore alleged in the course of his observations, that when she fainted on Saturday he had her instantly examined by a medical man, who said that her pulse was not in the slightest degree affected at the time she appeared to be in a swoon. A curious fact in physiology.

THE CONVENTION.

The Delegates Elected by "The People" in Conclave—Elect Delegates to the Republican Convention.

Yesterday being the day set apart for the holding of the County Convention for the choice of delegates to the Republican State Convention, the "representatives of the people" elected on Saturday last yesterday at the Court House. By a strange, though not perhaps inappropriate circumstance, the delegates assembled in the room of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Hitherto the conventions had met in that portion of the Court House devoted to the equitable settlement of social and business differences, but here were the delegates yesterday called to order at the bar of justice in a criminal court. Nor did the circumstance pass unnoticed by the delegates themselves, and some of them even ventured jocular remarks on the scene. The president sat on the judges bench and the secretaries occupied the places of the clerks. The delegates filled the jury benches, and some even tested the comfort to be found in the prisoners box.

GETTING AT WORK.

At eleven o'clock, when the room was well filled, Mr. W. B. Negley, vice-chairman of the executive committee, called the meeting to order. The following gentlemen were then appointed secretaries: Messrs. George Morgan, Christ L. Magee, J. E. McKelvey, C. W. Lewis, F. P. Case, J. S. Ferguson.

Under instruction from the chairman the secretaries called the list of delegates, and with the exception of half a dozen, the districts of the county seemed to be represented. One district was too well represented, three responses being made by as many different persons. The job was finally done after a fashion, and the work of a permanent organization was commenced.

This was inaugurated by the election of Mr. J. J. Gillespie, of Ross township, permanent President. The usual order of business was cut short by Mr. Gillespie, who, instead of entering at once upon a long speech, merely returned his curt thanks and sat down.

NOMINATING CANDIDATES.

Albeit, the purest political party in the world compensates its delegates not a cent, when Mr. Purviance moved that the Convention should go immediately into the object of the meeting, the election of two Senatorial and six Representative delegates, the members of the Convention became suddenly furious in their anxiety to have their names on the list of candidates. A free fight for the presidency could have produced no greater excitement in that little throng. Every delegate shouted his loudest, but the majority of them wasted their breath. When a motions to close the nominations, was made not a few members evidenced disgust and muttered sundry angry observations against the "ring."

THE LIST.

As soon as silence could be obtained the following was announced as the list of nominees.

Messrs. John S. Lamble, Russell Errett, John Paul, Arthur Hobson, Robert Snodgrass, August Ammon, Charles Jeremy, B. C. Shannon, Jas. L. Graham, J. W. Ballentine, W. H. Barker, Josiah Cohen, W. C. Moreland, Andrew Scott, W. E. Harrison, J. M. C. King, Geo. F. Morgan, Geo. W. Murphy.

A motion was then adopted, that the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes should be designated as the Senatorial delegates.

Mr. B. W. Morgan stated that the seats of several delegates were contested, and he moved the appointment of a committee of five to examine the cases. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. B. W. Morgan, W. S. Purviance, James Littell, H. K. Sample and M. Corey as the the Committee.

After a motion had been carried to have the names of the candidates printed on tickets in alphabetical order. the Convention adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gillespie called the members to order at half past one o'clock and the report of the Committee on contested seats was made. This announced the admission of John Paul as delegate from the Second ward, city; William Cartwright, from Union township, and J. B. Murray, of the Twenty-second ward.

On motion to vote by marking made by Mr. Morgan was amended by Mr. Sprague of Allegheny who desired a *viva voce* vote. The amendment however did not meet the views of the delegates and Mr. Morgan's motion was adopted. But here came another and more serious point for discussion. Allegheny had only placed two gentlemen in nomination, Messrs. J. L. Graham and Arthur Hobson.

STRATEGY.

The Allegheny men considered themselves absolutely entitled to two delegates, and opened a stragetic movement to secure their rights. Postmaster Myler explained the state of the case and thought himself justified in asking that two persons named should be nominated by acclamation. The delegates failed to see this through this Mr. Myler's eyes, and one delegate less inclined to beat about the bush than his colleagues, moved to lay the motion on the table. The postmaster characterized this downright challege as the "most unkindest cut of all," and then, with meek resignation, said that if Pittsburgh was determined to monopolize the delegation, it was Allegheny,s duty as a faithful and loving sister of the Smoky City to submit. A member whose notions of the matter were rigidly impartial, shouted out that the names should all go before the Convention together, and then the best would win.

The motion to lay Mr. Myler's proposition on the table, not having been withdrawn, it was put to the vote and carried, and the Allegheny deputation made up its mind that "the cards had been put up on them from the start." They had been "set up" on General Rowley, too, for a motion to nominate him was ignored.

DO THIS, AND HE DOES IT.

Allegheny having been properly squelched, the next question raised was, who should the delegates support. Mr. Sheargold, the delegate from South Pittsburgh, had a weakness in favor of Miles Humphreys, whose nomination he said, would be a feather in the Republican cockade. This was not the view taken of it by Mr. Holman. That gentleman had been refused a compliment by the Convention, and it had soured his temper a trifle. He was inclined to think that the delegates should go to the Capital untrammeled and vote for whomsoever they chose, therefore, he moved to lay the matter on the table, but it was not laid there, though a sharp fight to do it was made. The question on the original motion to instruct the delegates to vote in favor of M. Humphreys, was then put and carried.

THE VOTE.

Mr. Morgan moved that the two parties having the highest number of votes should be accepted as the Senatorial delegates, and the six receiving the next highest vote, the Representative delegates. This motion was carried, and the voting was proceeding with, the following being the result:

August Ammon, Birmingham	26
W. H. Barker, South Pittsburgh	17
J. W. Ballantine, Temperanceville	7
Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh	81
Russell Errett, Robinson Township	93
James L. Graham, Allegheny	19
Arthur Hobson, Allegheny	withdrawn
W. E. Harrison, McKeesport	withdrawn
Charles Jeremy, Pittsburgh	61
John S. Lamble, Pittsburgh	70
W. C. Moreland, Pittsburgh	77
Geo. W. Murphy, Lest Township	43
James G. Murray, Upper St. Clair	39
Geo. F. Morgan, Pittsburgh	17
John McM. King, Pittsburgh	withdrawn
John Paul, Pittsburgh	70
P. C. Shannon, Pittsburgh	53
R. M. Snodgrass, Pittsburgh	4
H. K. Sample, Shaler	withdrawn
Andrew Scott, Pittsburgh	26

The Chairman then announced the following as the successful candidates:

Senatorial delegates—Messrs. Josiah Cohen and Russell Errett.

Representative delegates—Messrs. W. C. Moreland, John S. Lambie, John Paul, Charles Jeremy, A. Hobson, and J. C. Thomas.

This concluded the business, and the Convention adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Laborer Drops Dead at his Work—The Coroner's Inquest Develops the Cause as Heart Disease.

Yesterday a very sad case of sudden death occurred in the Ninth ward. The victim Richard Bepp a native of England came here about eighteen months ago and shortly after his arrival obtained employment at Zug's rolling mill where he has worked ever since. Yesterday morning at ten o'clock Bepp went to his boarding house and eat a hearty lunch returning immediately to his labor. He had not worked three minutes when he fell to the ground and expired. Coroner West was notified and impannelling a jury held an inquest. Dr. Duncan who had been called to see the man by some of the mill hands gave it as his opinion that death was caused by heart disease and so the jury gave their verdict. Bepp was thirty years of age and married but had no children. He was a very sober and industrious man.

Important to Sufferers From Nervous Excitements.

A gentleman residing in Grammercy Place, New York, (whose name it would not be proper to mention,) was suffering terribly about three weeks ago from the effects of dissipation. He could not sleep, vomited frequently, was tormented by horrible fancies, and could not keep a limb still. Opiates made him worse. While in this condition he was visited by a friend, who advised him to try PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne, stomachic and tonic. "No use," said the sick man, despondingly; "nothing will save me. I'm a gone case." "Pshaw!" said his friend, "you're worth forty dead men yet! *I'm* going to doctor you now." So saying he put on his hat, and going to the nearest druggist's, presently returned with a bottle of the Bitters, of which he administered a dose forthwith. It had a soothing, cheering, tranquilizing effect. For a week thereafter, the gentleman continued to take the tonic regularly, according to the directions, and at the end of that time was able to return to business in sound health, and with a clear intellect. This information is furnished by Alexander T. Minthrom, of Morrisania, who will confirm it if addressed by mail.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY are asking for a new jail in Lock Haven.

RACHEL DUNN, of Jacksonville, was burned to death one night last week.

THE State Agricultural Fair will be held at Scranton this year. It was held at the same place last year.

THE Catasauqua and Fogelsville railroad Company have reduced the wages of "repair men" 10 cents per day.

A YOUNG unmarried man, named Samuel Hartranft, aged about twenty-two years, a resident of West Penn township, about two miles from Tamaqua, suddenly fell dead, on Tuesday evening last, at his father's house.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

MARRIED:

FLANDRAN—McCLURE—On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., at the residence of Judge McCandless, by Rev. John Scarborough, Rector of Trinity Church, the Hon. CHARLES E. FLANDRAN, of St. Paul, Minn., to REBECCA B. RIDDLE, daughter of the Hon. Wm. B. McClure, late President Judge of this Judicial District.

WEEKS—FOWLER—On Tuesday, February 28, by Rev. I. E. Pershing, D. D., at the residence of John R. Wightmas, Belfield. Jos. D. WEEKS of Cincinnati Ohio, and MATTIE J., eldest daughter of S. S. Fowler, Esq., of this city. No cards.

PRENTICE—SHERIDAN—At St. Peter's Church, on Tuesday, February 21st, by the Rev. R. Phelan, Mr. ALEX. PRENTICE to Miss ELLA J. SHERIDAN, both of Allegheny City. No cards.

SHUFF—DONNELLY—On Tuesday the 21st instant, by Rev. R. F. Woodburn, Mr. WM. J. SHUFF and Miss KATE DONNELLY, both of Allegheny City.

MCCAY—WHITE—On Friday, February 3rd, by Rev J. McIntire, Mr. ALEX. MCCAY and Miss JULIA A. WHITE, all of Washington county.

MCJUNKIN—MOFFETT—On Friday, February 10th, by the same, Mr. W. L. MCJUNKIN and Miss MAGGIE A. MOFFETT, all of Washington county.

HENRY—CRISMAN—On the same day, by Rev. Thomas B. Faulk, Mr. WM. HENRY and NANCY J. CRISMAN, all of Armstrong county.

EBERLY—CREIGHTON—On Monday, February 27, by Samuel McMasters, Esq., at the residence of Warden Crandrett, Mr. ANDREW EBERLY and Miss MARY CREIGHTON, both of Allegheny city.

NOBBS—TRAUTMAN—By the Rev. Mr. Morrow, at the house of the reverend, on Monday evening, February 27, Mr. J. S. NOBBS, of the Twelfth Ward, to Mrs. KATE TRAUTMAN, of Twenty-third Street, formerly of Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER—LEE—On Tuesday evening, February 28th, 1871, in the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. A. Noble, H. WILL ALEXANDER of this city, and ANNIE W. daughter of Caleb Lee, Sr., Hulton, Pa.

WELLER—DAVIS—February 21, 1871, by Rev. C. W. Smith, JOHN WELLER, of Butler, Pa., and Miss RACHEL DAVIS, of Allegheny City, Pa.

RAFFERTY—OLIVER—On Tuesday evening, February 21, 1871, at St. Pauls Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Devrin, assisted by the Rev. Father Gilbert, GILBERT RAFFERTY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss HATTIE OLIVER.

ARMSTRONG—SHORT—On Thursday evening February 23, at the bride's father's, by the Rev. B. F. Woodburn, MR. JAMES ARMSTRONG to Miss CLEMENTINE B. SHORT, both of Allegheny City.

LOVE—MCCLURE—By the Rev. J. B. Clark, MR. WM. LOVE to Miss MARTHA MCCLURE, both of Allegheny City.

PUGH—HOLMES—February 22d, in the M. E Church, Smithfield st, by Rev. A. B. Castle, A. PUGH, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois, to Miss HARRIET S. HOLMES, of Washington county.

SCHALL—MARKLE—On the 21st, ult., by D. B. Heiner, Mr. GEO. SCHALL and Miss MARY MARKLE, of Kittanning.

BRUNER—PRICE—On the 15th inst., at Kittanning, by Thomas B. Faulk, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS BRUNER, JR., of Butler county to Mrs. MARY JANE PRICE, of same county.

JORDAN—MCPEAK—By Rev. J. S. Stuchell, at Hazlewood, F. M. JORDAN, of Pittsburgh, and Miss E. MCPEAK, of Cannonsburg.

MORGAN—WALLACE—On Monday evening, February 20th, at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. L. Y. Graham of Bellevernon, Pa., MORGAN of Rostraver, Pa., to Miss BELLE E. WALLACE of Brinton, Pa.

FRY—WILSON—February 9th, at the house of the bride's brother, by Elder Southmayd, of Steubenville, Ohio, NOAH FRY and Miss MELINDA WILSON both of Fallowfield township, Washington county.

WYLIE—MCCORMICK—On Thursday, Feb. 23d, 1871, by Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. ANDREW WYLIE, of Uniontown, and Miss MAGGIE MCCORNICK, of Clairmont, Richland county, Ill.

DIED:

JAMESON—On Wednesday morning, March 1st, 1871, at 2 o'clock, MARY, wife of William Jameson, aged 25 years and 6 months.

SCANDRETT—On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, MARGARET SCANDRETT, aged 87 years.

GRAHAM—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 28th, MARY JANE, wife of Wm. P. Graham.

REA—On Wednesday, February 22nd, JULIA HOLDSHIP, wife of James A. Rea, and youngest daughter of Wm. C. Robinson.

HOPKINS—On Wednesday morning at 8.50 o'clock, DAVID HOPKINS, aged 64 years and 5 months.

ROGERS—On February 22nd, at 5½ o'clock P. M., EDWARD B. ROGERS, in the fifteenth year of his age.

BAKER—On Thursday morning, February 24th, at 5.5., JANE BAKER, in the 59th year of her age.

LOTHROP—On Wednesday evening, February 22nd, at 8 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE H. LOTHROP, in the 66th yea; of his age.

MUNDAY—On Saturday evening, at 17 4 Sydney street, East Burmingham, BECKY, daughter of Mary and the late Daniel Mundy.

LIPPERT—Monday morning, at 8½ o'cpck, JOHN H. LIPPERT, in the 60th year of his age.

MARKLE—On Monday, February 27, DAVID P. MARKLE aged 23 years.

WHALEY—On Monday afternoon, February 27, at 5 o'clock, SARAH HAMILTON, wife of Toomas Whaley, aged 23 years and 11 months.

TILLINGHAST—At Parker's Landing, Sunday, February 26, 1871, CHARLES F. TILLINGHAST, in the 28th year of his age.

MCDONALD—Monday evening, February 27, 1871, at 6 o'clock, F. M., MRS. REBECCA N. MCDONALD.

WILLS—On Monday morning, February 27th at 3 o'clock of scarlet fever, LAURA, eldest daughter of John B. and S. J. Wills, aged 7 years and 11 months.

SMITHSON—On Thursday, February 23, RACHEL, daughter of Thomas L. and Mary Smithson, aged nineteen months and six days.

FORRESTER—At Bellevue borough, on Thursday evening, February 23d, at five o'clock, Mrs. HUGH FORRESTER, in the 45th year of her age.

WRIGHT—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 18th inst., JAMES H. WRIGHT, in the 41st year of his age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

Gold	112
United States 6s, 1881	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	112
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	112
United States 10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
5-30s, January and July, 1867	111
5 20s, January and July, 1868	111⅜
Due Compounds	82⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	94⅝
Central Pacific Railroad	109⅝
Oy. Pacific	

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, February 25, 1871.

CATTLE.

We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master, for the following arrivals of stock at the East Liberty yards, for the week ending February 25: Cattle, 189 cars; hogs, 102 cars; sheep, 60 cars; horses, 34 cars; mules, 16 cars. This shows an increase of 20 cars of hogs, and a decrease of 24 cars of cattle and 20 cars of sheep, as compared with the arrivals of last week. The arrivals of cattle to-day were 5 cars, all through stock. The markets for the week is over, with 23 cars remaining in the yards besold. Six cars of these are stock, drivers, the balance fat cattle. Some of these will be driven to Allegheny and sold on Monday's market. The number remaining over unsold on Saturday is larger than for some time past. The market closed weak, with the feeling that next week's prospects were not very good. The following were the closing rates: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $6 50 to $7; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200, $6 to $6 25; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50 to $5 75; bulls, stags and cows 800 to 1,500, $4 to $5; stock steers 800 to 1,000, $4 50 to $5 25.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs to-day were fair, but very few are selling, and the market is rather weak with a prospect of a decline, if the weather continues warm, as not so much pork is consumed during the summer season. The most perceptible change is noticeable in York hogs, on which the decline is fully ½c since Tuesday morning. Below find closing rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$8 60
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225@250 lbs.	8 25
Good to prime New York, 180@250 lbs.	7 70@7 80
Rough to common 150@200 lbs.	7 25
Light and stocks hogs, no quotable.	

SHEEP.

The run of sheep to-day was fair for the time the week. The market is dull, very few selling, and reports from the East received to-day, are rather unfavorable. On Tuesday the market was ½c better than last week, and since that time prices have declined and the market closes at about last weeks figures. Below find current rates.

Good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds	$4 75@5 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds	4 25@4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds	3 25@3 50
Foot rot and scalawags, by the head	1 00@2 00

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 2, 1871.

REMARKS—This is the first day of spring and a bright and cheerful day it is indeed. All that is required to finish the picture and further gladden the heart is the music of birds and the fragrance of flowers; but they too are coming. This by way of introduction. The only change we have to note in the market is the very marked degree of activity observable for the past few day. The prices of all leading article remain unchanged, at the same time being held with considerable firmness. The mills and stores are well supplied with all the various kinds and report an active trade demand. Grain is in fair receipt and finds sale at current rates. Groceries still continue active, particular sugars and coffees. Bacon and provisions continue quiet, firm and unchanged in price with a fair demand reported. The local markets contain their usual bountiful supplies. Thus matters stand on the opening day of spring.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Bacon, tierces	25
Butter, packages	69
Oats, sacks	763
Rye, sacks	119
Barley, sacks	150
Wheat, sacks	200
Corn, sacks	304
Apples, barrels	124
Flour, barrels	582
Cheese, boxes	292
Bulk Meat, pieces	2,000

The following are the week's receipts of the different articles:

Flour, barrels	2,792
Apples barrels	1,358
Cheese boxes	333
Corn, sacks	2,124
Wheat, sacks	3,436
Barley, sacks	1,980
Rye, sacks	1,264
Oats, sacks	4,762
Butter, packages	536
Bulk Meat, pieces	3,000
Bacon, tierces	125

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

PROVISIONS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; firmness was the ruling feature; the leading houses, however, report business doing as follows: Shoulders plain at 10@10¼c; s. c. at 11@11¼c; sides ribbed 12½c; clear at 13½c; s. c. hams 16@16½c; breakfast bacon 16@16½c; dried beef, s. c., 18½@19c per lb. Mess Pork at $23 per bbl. Lard, prime kettle rendered 12½@12½c in buckets and kegs, country lard at 11½@12½c per lb.

GROCERIES—We can report a firm market and a liberal demand for most articles. The leading houses report the market in a healthy condition. The spring trade has been fairly inaugurated. The current rates were as follows:

RAW SUGAR—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 11c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

REFINED SUGAR—Hards 14½c; A coffee 13c; B coffee 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hhds 12½c; bbls 12½c per bbls.

SYRUPS—Hand E 78c. White honey 70c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 70@75c; lower grade 45 to 50c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

COFFEES—Strictly prime 20c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@16c; roasted in paper 22c.

TEAS—Imperial by Hyson $1 60 to prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; O long fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

SPICES—Ginger 15c. Allspice 12½. Pimento 18c. Cloves 30c. Cassia 60c.

RICE—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales were regular at 65@75c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts were not large; still there was no scarcity; sales were made to a fair extent at $4@4 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts for some days have been liberal, but there was no falling off in the demand for fresh roll, we can report a liberal business doing at 28@30c; sales of fair to medium at 20@22c; mixed lots sold at various prices, as per quality and condition.

BEANS—The supply was fully up with the demand, the current rates for small white navy were $1 75@2c per bush.

BEESWAX—The market has exhibited no change as relates prices to or demand; we can report sales at 28@30c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Dull but no lower; viz, 6@6½c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull with more sellers than buyers; sales were made in a small way at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one, still the prices we have previously noted has been maintained; of eastern cultivated $12 00@14 00; Sackett's wild do $8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Market firm with a good demand, particularly for the better qualities; we note sales of New York Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio Factory 15c; Western Reserve 13@14c; Switzer 18@19c per lb.

COAL—We can report a good supply in the market; sales of Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 per ton by the car load delivered.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an ample supply we can report sales of standard brands in car load lots at 23½@24c, and in a small way at 23½@24c per gallon.

CORN MEAL—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales at 85@90c.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing, prices are not so firm. Sales were made on the landing at 20c; store rates 23@24c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was not a firm one, buyers were shy at present prices and not disposed to purchase more than sufficient to meet their immediate wants. The leading houses have a fair supply on hand. The receipts for some days has been light. The current rates for standard western brands are as follows: Red Winter $6 75@7 00; White Wheat $7 25; good spring extras $6 75@7 00; choice Minnesota bakers flour $8 25 per barrel. Sales in sacks 50c less.

RYE FLOUR—Firm at $5 75@6 00 per brrrel.

GRAIN—The market taken as a whole was not an active one, still for certain descriptions there was a good demand. The nominal rates were as follows: Red winter $1 25@1 30; white $1 35@1 40; no sales were reported but the above are considered fair quotations. Oats, the demand exceeds the supply, holders firm, sales were made for future delivery 50@51c; store rates 55@58c. Corn we can report a fair trade demand, we note sales in a regular way round lots mixed to prime yellow 65@67c; in a jobbing way 68@70c. Rye firm with a good demand, sales were reported at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley this article has undergone no changes, we continue to quote spring good to choice 90@95c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

HAY—the market continues dull with a limited demand, wagon lots sold at $12-16@17 00 per ton.

HONEY—in good supply, with sales at 25@30c per lb.

HOMINY—dull with more sellers then buyers at $3 00@3 50 per barrel, market well supplied.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 2, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one with a further decline in prices. At the decline in crude a few lots were disposed of. The sales, however, were not large and prices were the lowest we have noted for some time.

CRUDE.

The nominal figures were as follows: Spot 11¼@11½c; sellers option till July 10¾c; buyers option till July 11¾c; buyers option all year 10c; all year 10½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Spot	11½c
1,000 bbls Spot	11¾c
1,000 bbls s. o. March	11.4c
250 bbls Spot	11¾c
1,000 bbls Spot	11¾c

REFINED.

The market was dull with but few buyers; prices appear steady; we give the nominal rates as follows:

Spot	24¼@24½c
March	24¾c
April	25c
May	25¼c
June	25¼c
Buyers option till July	26¼c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 1.—There was no important change in the prices to-day, though a firm feeling was apparent upon the Lower Creek, occasioned by an increased inquiry; $4 30@4 35 was bid in this locality, the best price reported being $4 40 on the Upper Creek; $4 25 was the ruling bid, with sellers $4 25@4 30. We quote the following

SALES.

1,000 bbls on Upper Creek	4 27½
1,000 bbls on Upper Creek	4 25
1,000 bbls on Lower Creek	4 40
1,000 bbls at Oil City 47 G	4 55
1,000 bbls at Oil City 47 G	4 62½

NEW YORK—Market continues dull and quiet; Crude 14½c and nominal. Refined 24½c with no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady; standard white 24½c. Futures—March 24½@24¾c; April 24½@25c; May 25@25¼c; June 25½c. Crude 13¾c.

OIL CITY—The market for gravity was $4 55; regardless $4 50. Lower road, gravity, $4 30; Upper, regardless, $4 30@4 35.

PATROLEUM CENTRE—Market firm; holding at 45.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat, firm; yellow corn, 78@80c; white, 82@23c; oats 58@60c; provisions, unchanged; whisky do.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, February 27, 1871.

The run of cattle to Allegheny by rail was 42 loads or about 640 head, mostly Chicago cattle. There was some 200 head driven from East Liberty to this market, with 100 head from adjoining counties making in all fully 1,200 head of cattle on sale this morning. Early in the day it commenced to rain and snow and the weather was very disagreeable for out-door operations. In the vicinity of the drove yards the mud was about one-half foot deep, and the gathering of sales anything but a pleasant task. The quality of the cattle on sale this day was very good, very few cows and common cattle being here. The market was one of the hardest and most unsatisfactory to drovers that has been experienced for a year. Cattle were a drag from the commencement to the end of the market, and prices fully ½c lower than last week.

The buychers complain that the meat market is very bad; and, judging from the quantity left over unsold last week, one would suppose it was. The butchers came to the yards this morning evidently dispose to buy cattle very low or not at all, as most of them could get along without buying this week, and the result was, owing to the full supply and that a great many of the cattle had been driven from a bad market at East Liberty, they succeeded as to hold them and drove from place to place would be a continual adding on of expenses. The market under these circumstances was a bad one, indeed a great many cattle were left over unsold and will have to be driven to Liberty again.

STOCK CATTLE.

There was quite a number of stock cattle sold this morning and the price was much more satisfactory than that of fat cattle. Although figures are most too high in the West, yet, for our drovers to operate much in the class of cattle. The price of good stockers ranged from 5c to 5½c. The following are the arrivals of stock for the week ending Monday, February 27, 1871, as reported by Mr. J. McKeown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars
J. W. Buse, Chicago	2
M. Varner, Chicago	3
S. Krauss, Chicago	2
J. Shamberg, Chicago	2
N. Lowenstein, Chicago	2
Marks & Bro., Chicago	3
E. Katz Chicago	1
Rothchild & Ziegler, Chicago	2
Hazlewood & Bleakstock, Chicago	2
Grgenwalt & Kahn, Chicago	1
Trauerman & Lobeman, Chicago	2
R. Bine, Bourbon, Ind.	1
Marks & Bro., Urbana, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Marysville, Ohio	2
J. A. Frank, Newark, Ohio	4
C. W. Hershey, Orrville, Ohio	1
J. Sherer, Lakeville, Ohio	1
M. Sherer, Lakeville, Ohio	1
A. W. Buick, Perrysville, Oh o	1
Ell Neff, Canfield, Ohio	1
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, prepaid	3

HOGS.

Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	1
A. Lucas, Newark, Ohio	1
P. M. Snyder, Orville, Ohio	1

CATTLE SALES.

Shamberg & Haas sold 32 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at figures ranging from 4½c to 6½c. Some left over.

Greenawald & Kahn sold 20 head Chicago cattle from 5½c to 7c. Some left over.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. retailed 68 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices varying from 6c to 7c.

Mr. Wilson sold 17 head Washinton county steers at figures from 6c to 7c. Some unsold.

S. Lowerstem sold 5 head from 5 to 6c.

S. & J. Shamberg sold 75 head Chicago cattle from 5 to 7c.

S. Marks, 36 fat cattle, from Ohio and Chicago, at prices running from 6½ to 7½c and 65 head western stock cattle at figures from 5 to 5½c.

Carr & McAllister, sold 58 head cattle, from 5 to 6½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold 90 head from 5 to 7c.

S. Swinehad retailed 15 head from 5 to 6½c.

Zeizer & Rothchild sold 37 head Chicago cattle, from 5 to 7c.

Trauerman & Sobeman sold 100 head cattle from 5 to 7c.

M. Krauss retailed 20 head cattle from 6¼ to 7c—8 head left over.

M. Verner, 38 Chicago cattle from 5 to 6½c.

J. Needy, 42 head Illinois cattle from 7 to 7¼c.

HOGS.

The hog market to-day was quiet, not much doing, trade being confined to a strictly local demand. The market was more active to-day than last week, although quotations were about the same.

Emerick & Co. sold 100 head prime hogs from 8c to 8¼c.

Greenawald & Kahn retailed 50 head from 8c to 8½c.

Jacob Rothchild 75 head from 8 to 8 70.

The number of sheep marketed this morning was small hardly exceeding 500 head. The market was very dull and prices lower than last week, indeed the same general remarks on cattle will apply to sheep. The supply although small was in excess of the demand, and buyers purchased tops of the droves, and at noon to-day most of the sellers were stuck with a lot of the most inconsiderable sheep (tail ends) on hands.

Below find some sales as reported by the different sellers:

R. G. Crum for W. B. Quinn, 89 Columbiana county, Ohio, sheep averaging 100 lbs, from 6½ to 7c.

Neeley & McMillan, 194 head from $3 50 per head down to $2. Some unsold.

John Dirrin sold 98 head Belmont county, Ohio, sheep from $4 per head to 5¾c per lb.

W. Harrison sold 11 head at $3 50 per head.

John Walters retailed 80 head Butler county sheep at prices from $3 to 6 per head.

M. Snyder sold 34 head prime sheep for 7c per pound.

John Gregg retailed 72 head Washington county Pa., sheep at 5½@6c.

J. C. McKeesh, 30 head from $4 25 to $5 per head.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

REMARKS.

The arrivals of cattle this week have been light, and the quality about on an average with that of other weeks. Some buyers are here from the east, but they are taking but few cattle, the bad markets they have had lately making them very timid and cautious. The market is very slow on fat cattle and prices even lower than last week—with very few cattle selling. Stock cattle are selling more brisk to-day than for some time past, and prices a little stronger on this class of cattle than last week. Below find current rates of cattle to-day:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 50@6 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50@6 00
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	5 50
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	4 00@5 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 25

HOGS.

The run of hogs to-day was fair. The demand is hardly equal to the supply, and quite a number of hogs are in the pens unsold. They are mostly of the class denominated Yorkers, the buyers which were not in the market to-day. This has the effect of making trade in hogs almost lifeless. The quality of the hogs this week is medium, and prices fully ½c on prime, and ½c on Yorkers, lower than last week. Below find prices ruling to-day:

Extra, Philadelphia	8 8 25
Good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 pounds	7 75@8 00
Good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs.	7 12@7 25
Rough to Common	7 00
Light stock hogs, 80 to 100 lbs, not quotable.	

SHEEP

The run of sheep till noon to-day is fair. The market this morning opened up